

Cabinet to put Aids warning in 23m homes

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Every household in Britain is to receive a leaflet warning of the dangers of Aids as part of a big public education campaign agreed by Cabinet ministers yesterday.

The special Cabinet committee set up to co-ordinate Government action against the growing Aids crisis, decided at its first meeting that the leaflets containing a stark message such as "Aids: Don't Die of Ignorance", should go to 23 million homes and be backed up by a national television advertising campaign costing millions of pounds.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said after the meeting that the problem could last into the next century. He warned people to stick to one sexual partner. If this rule was broken then they should make sure a condom was used.

The Cabinet committee, chaired by Lord Whitelaw, the Deputy Prime Minister, is to meet regularly over the next few months.

While yesterday it concentrated on public education, it was clear that future meetings would discuss controversial areas such as the issue of free condoms and free needles and syringes. It is acknowledged that infected needles are

a major source of transmission of the disease.

Before they entered yesterday's meeting, ministers were talking of the "terrifying" nature of the disease, all the more so because it was incurable. Some senior members of the committee are hoping that a national effort, evoking something similar to a wartime spirit, can be mobilized to conquer the disease.

Some feel that measures which at present seem un-

palatable, such as screening, may become less so as the virus spreads.

Yesterday's meeting, attended by a wide range of ministers including Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence, endorsed Mr Fowler's plans for another round of newspaper advertising, which is to take place the weekend after next, and a poster campaign aimed specifically at young people and drug addicts.

While it was clear that the

television advertising and the leaflet campaign will come from the £5 million which Mr Fowler has already set aside, ministers on the committee believe that, as it continues its work, a much larger commitment of government money will be necessary, and forthcoming.

The national leaflet drop will take place as soon as the Post Office can make the necessary arrangements and the television advertising will take place immediately afterwards. Although Mr Fowler made clear that decisions on how explicit it should be had yet to be made, many ministers on the committee believe that it should be as frank as possible and the sensitivities of some people overridden.

Mr Fowler said that he was not looking for a flashy "Madison Avenue" type of advertising campaign, but a direct, responsible campaign which "will show the public that we in government are taking this issue seriously and trying to get the issue over as directly as we can."

He confirmed that one of the messages to come through in the campaign would be the discouragement of promiscuity. "I suppose the most important thing for people is that they should stick to one partner. If that is not possible they must make sure a condom is used. The second most important thing is not to

Continued on page 22, col 8



The Prime Minister's son, Mark, and the girl he is to marry, Miss Diane Bergdorf, who runs a property business in Dallas.

A Texan bride for Mark Thatcher

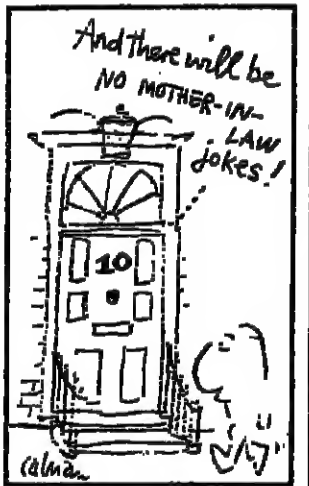
By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, will tomorrow announce his engagement to Miss Diane Bergdorf, a Texan car dealer's daughter who runs a property business in Dallas. They are expected to marry there early in the New Year.

Mr Thatcher, who is 33, works in Dallas as a sales executive with Lotus Cars. He has known his bride-to-be for about eighteen months and the couple are expected to live in Texas after their wedding.

The sometimes controversial Mark Thatcher, better known for his comparatively undistinguished career as a racing car and rally driver, moved to work in America in 1984 after running his own promotions firm, Montague Marketing, in Britain and in the Far East.

Gossip columns previously linked him with another heiress, Karen Fortson, from Fort Worth, who came with her



parents to lunch at Downing Street two years ago.

Mr Thatcher, who was earning £45,000 a year as a director of Lotus when he was sent to America in 1984, has faced all the difficulties of living in the shadow of a famous mother.

Mr Thatcher herself has been accused in the Commons of giving a lift to his business career by helping the building firm of Cementation to win a £300 million contract in the Middle East when Mark Thatcher was working for them.

He has in the past been criticised for accepting contracts to endorse goods and promote them on Japanese television. He proved a major worry when he got lost on a motor rally across the Sahara in January 1982.

Profiles, page 22

Boeing 'sweetener' on RAF contract angers UK bidders

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

Fierce competition intensified yesterday between Britain's GEC and America's Boeing Company to secure the lucrative contract to supply the RAF with a new airborne early-warning aircraft.

Both companies submitted best and final offers to the Ministry of Defence on November 6, but Boeing disclosed yesterday that they had further sweetened their bid by increasing the size of the offer work commitment and outlining the numbers of new jobs that would be created.

Senior GEC executives responded immediately by accusing the Americans of "gross exaggeration" and alleging that some of their financial figures were "totally incredible."

Boeing officials yesterday pledged that the company was now committed to a 130 per cent offset programme, an increase of 30 per cent on that demanded by the MoD, and the highest in the company's history. It would mean, they said, that for every £100 million that Britain spends on acquiring the E3 AWACS aircraft, Boeing would spend £130 million in contracts with UK companies.

Boeing and their British associates, Plessey, Racal, and Ferranti, last week held a series of meetings with development organizations and prospective suppliers in unemployment black spot areas, such as the North East, the North West, and South Wales, with a view to placing contracts there.

Similar meetings in Scotland and Northern Ireland will follow later this week, and yesterday the company said more than 250 firms had expressed an interest in working with Boeing.

The company said yesterday that if they win the contract — a decision from the Secretary of State for Defence, Mr George Younger, is expected in the middle of next month — it would create 50,000 new British jobs within eight years, 4,500 of them in the first year.

Only 10 per cent of the offset work would be on Avon, the rest coming on other programmes.

Yesterday, Mr Jerry King, vice president of Boeing Aerospace, refused to disclose the exact bid price or the numbers of aircraft involved. The information, he said, was classified.

Some of the Boeing claims, however, were met with doubt by rival executives. Mr Bill Alexander, managing director of GEC Avionics, said they were "grossly over-exaggerating" the number of jobs that would be created.

However, he said that should Nimrod fail to win the order, 2,500 staff working on the project would lose their jobs the next day.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, yesterday called for resolve to maintain America's arms build-up in a speech marking Veterans' Day at Arlington national cemetery.

President Reagan has been reviewing with his senior advisers the arms control offers outlined at last week's Vienna talks. The Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon have been briefed on the President's offer to scrap all ballistic missiles within 10 years. They have privately expressed grave reservations

Second to none.

Thirteen pits will close this financial year, 20,000 workers have applied for voluntary redundancy since April. This figure is expected to rise when the Government-backed redundancy scheme, with payments of up to £75,000, is replaced by a British Coal scheme, with a maximum payment of £25,000.

Labour dilemma, page 2

Profit prospects, page 23

Gloom as teachers' talks move to London

By Mark Dowd, Education Reporter

Teachers and their local authority employers will today reconvene at Acas headquarters in south-west London for the next stage of their protracted talks on teachers' pay.

After three gruelling days in Nottingham and an unexpected intervention from Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, both unions and employers yesterday were putting on a brave face in their search for a negotiated settlement.

Although teachers have been sworn to secrecy on the fine print of the actual pay offer, Mr David Hart, the general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said he was pessimistic about being able to endorse the deal that was emerging. Deep reservations were also registered by the Secondary Heads Association.

It is expected that both sides will, for the first time in earnest, gather in full plenary sessions today to discuss the details of the management offer, with a verdict expected within the next 48 hours.

A majority of the employers and teachers yesterday sent a letter to Mr Baker castigating him for his "objectionable intervention" late on Monday evening.

Strike action by NUT members yesterday disrupted classes at five secondary schools in the South Avon area.

France thanks Syria on hostages

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Less than 24 hours after approving the anti-Syrian measures proposed by the British Government in London to its EEC partners, France officially thanked Syria yesterday for its help in freeing two French hostages in Beirut.

The two, M Camille Sontag, aged 84, and M Marcel Coudari, aged 54, were welcomed by M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, on their arrival at Orly airport last night.

Asked what France had done to obtain their release, M Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Foreign Minister, insisted that there had been "no bargaining." It was not France which had done the negotiating, but the states in the area which were able to exert some influence over the kidnappers," he said.

The "process" employed by France consisted simply of maintaining contacts with those states. No arms sales, financial deals, or blackmail were involved, he remarked in an oblique reference to the alleged US arms deal with Iran to free American hostages in Beirut.

M Raimond said his Government would now do everything to ensure the release of the remaining five French hostages in Beirut. "Everything makes me think that will be possible," he said, but declined to indicate when France was in constant touch with Iran and Syria over the affair, he added.

While the three French hostages who have been released so far — one was released in June — have been held by groups under Syrian influence, at least three of the remaining five are known to be held by the extremist Islamic Jihad group, which is pro-Iranian.

BEIRUT: The two French hostages were transferred from their underground cell to Syrian hands here (Juan Carlos Gamuza writes).

As M Sontag and M Coudari travelled home on a plane chartered by Paris, Damascus Radio continued to broadcast details of their first encounter with journalists in Syria, nearly 16 hours after their actual release.

"All went well, thanks to the Syrian Government," declared M Coudari, a businessman who went missing in Lebanon last February. "I can tell you that the collaboration that now exists between the Government of Chirac and Syria is absolutely fantastic."

M Sontag, a former car dealer who was kidnapped last May, was less communicative. But he also appeared to be in good health, according to reporters who saw him sitting in the lobby of the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

Pragmatic Chirac, page 9

Tomorrow



'When people can stand and argue with you and call you names, you know that you're getting somewhere': how Scotland leads the way in community policing

Portfolio — Gold —

©The £4,000 daily prize in yesterday's Portfolio Gold competition was won outright by Mrs G Humphries of Ashford, Kent. Details, page 3.
© There is a further £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list page 31; how to play, information service, page 22.

TIMES BUSINESS

City review

The Stock Exchange is reviewing the resignation of Mr Geoffrey Collier from Morgan Grenfell Securities.

Page 23

TIMES SPORT

Mabbutt in

Gary Mabbutt, of Tottenham Hotspur, replaces the injured Bryan Robson for England's European Championship qualifying tie against Yugoslavia at Wembley tonight.

Page 46

TIMES PROPERTY

There are five pages of property advertisements and four pages of La Crème De La Crème job vacancies today.

On This Day

The nation's first solemn act of remembrance a year after the end of the First World War was recorded in The Times on November 12, 1919. Page 19

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Stalemate as EEC air talks end

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Talks aimed at cutting Europe's air fares ended, as anticipated, in deadlock yesterday to leave airlines in turmoil.

Britain was only able to convince five European countries to back its plans to lift restrictions governing cheap fares. The other six refused to budge and it looks certain that a wave of bitter, lengthy and costly court actions in several countries will follow.

Mr John Moore, the Transport Secretary who as President of the Council of Ministers had been hoping his package aimed at opening up the airways by 1992 would be accepted, flew back to London last night ready to resort to the law.

He now plans to set up a special "court" to ensure that British airlines stick to the EEC free competition rules. This will mean that they will be forbidden from colluding with other airlines in Europe.

Continued on page 22, col 7

Hattersley rejects levy call

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Labour's Shadow Cabinet was split last night over controversial proposals to saddle British companies with a multi-billion pound training levy.

Just 24 hours after Mr John Prescott, the party's chief employment spokesman, said a future Labour government would impose the levy on all businesses, Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, insisted yesterday the plan was not party policy.

As Mr Hattersley attempted diplomatically to distance himself from Mr Prescott's proposals, close colleagues of the deputy leader did little to hide their fury at what they consider to be a gaffe by the Employment spokesman.

Mr Hattersley was clearly taken back by the way his Shadow Cabinet colleague not only said a Labour government would have no choice but to impose the levy, but also said it should be a minimum 1 per cent of companies' turnover and would raise £6 billion.

Leg injury puts Queen Mother in hospital

By A Staff Reporter

The Queen Mother, who is 86, was under treatment yesterday for a leg injury suffered in Scotland three weeks ago and is expected to remain in King Edward VII Hospital for Officers for several days at least. Her engagements have been cancelled for the rest of this week.

On Sunday the Queen Mother stood through the Remembrance Day ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, an occasion she has never been known to miss, but on Saturday, at the Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall, she was given a footstool to rest her leg.

A Clarence House spokesman said the Queen Mother cut her leg out walking through the heather at Birkhall near Balmoral.

Apart from the leg injury the Queen Mother was in "exceptionally good health".

From Alan Hamilton, Muscat, Oman

The Prince of Wales, a man with a well-documented interest in alternative philosophies, looked apprehensive and conspicuous yesterday as the Royal Yacht Britannia's barge bore him through the scorching heat of an Arabian morning to his first serious encounter with the world of Islam.

Bravely attired in an English double-breasted suit, he stood in the barge and fiddled nervously with his tie as though trying to catch some breeze in the 90 degree heat and 70 per cent humidity. The Princess, cooler in lilac and white silk under an enormous white straw hat, remained determinedly seated beside him, anxiously rubbing her thumbs together, as well she might when about to step into

a society that, unlike her own, does not make a public spectacle of its women.

The brief voyage from Britannia was planned as a grand and photogenic opening to the Royal couple's four-day visit to Oman. It was pretty, but the morning sun was cruel. Later in the day the Prince told a solicitous ex-patriate Briton that getting used to the heat was a sudden shock after a long flight from an English winter.

They landed in front of the Al Alan Palace, a mighty pleasure dome built eight years ago for the greater glory of its occupant, Sultan Qaboos of Oman. Built in an Indian modernist style, with pillars resembling giant concrete golf tees supporting a flat roof, the Prince might well regard it as a carbuncle if built in St James's Park, but it is perfectly appropriate for as the seat of the

architect of a roaring oil-fired desert economy.

Its grounds were swept clean of every last cigarette end and the Prince and Princess stepped ashore onto an immaculate green lawn coaxed from the dusty earth by constant sprinkling. The Prince inspected a guard of honour, drilled to Sandhurst precision, while the Princess was left in the care of Virginia Fajer al-Said, an English woman married to a member of the Omani royal family.

It was a long time before the Prince and Princess encountered any women in the long line-up of officials and Omani royal family members marshalled for the handshake in flowing robes with silver daggers in their belts.

Nor were there any women when the royal couple were received in audience by Sultan Qaboos at the foot of his

Arms talks end in exchange of insults

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Serious arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union seem to be over at least until the spring after top-level talks in Vienna last week apparently degenerated into an extraordinary slanging match.

Administration officials who accompanied Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, to the talks with Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, said that both sides screamed at each other "like children."

At one point, Mr Paul Nitze, the senior arms adviser to Mr Shultz, allegedly called Mr Viktor Karpov, the Soviet chief negotiator at the Geneva arms talks, "a liar." Mr Karpov threw back the insult.

Mars pact, page 10

British Coal could be selloff target

British Coal confirmed yesterday that it is still on target to make a profit in 1988-89 and could be privatized by the next Government.

Output has increased by more than 20 per cent per man-shift in the past year, but the industry has lost £400 million worth of revenue as lower oil prices have forced it to cut prices.

Thirteen pits will close this financial year, 20,000 workers have applied for voluntary redundancy since April. This figure is expected to rise when the Government-backed redundancy scheme, with payments of up to £75,000, is replaced by a British Coal scheme, with a maximum payment of £25,000.

Labour dilemma, page 2

Profit prospects, page 23

Things were moving fast... too fast. All the leads pointed to Germany, but with Harry's retainer almost gone how could I get there!

ALL JETFARE PRICES ARE RETURN:	HANNOVER
DÜSSELDORF	£75*
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MUNICH	£75*
STUTTGART	£69*
BERLIN	£89*
	£89*

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GTF TOURS

NEWS SUMMARY

Several bids for Duchess's gems

Several bids have been made for the Duchess of Windsor's £2 million jewellery collection, her lawyer and long-time personal friend, Maître Suzanne Blum said yesterday.

She refused to identify the prospective buyers and would not comment on speculation that the billionaire owner of Harrods, Mr Mohammed Al-Fayed, is set to buy the entire collection.

But Mr Al-Fayed is said to have the edge on other would-be buyers because he has already bought the lease and many of the contents of the Windsors' house in Paris.

The Duchess left the bulk of her estate to the Pastore Institute and stipulated that it organizes the distribution of bequests to associations and charities.

Her total estate is valued at several million pounds.

Decision Remains delayed found

Judgement was reserved in the Court of Appeal yesterday on Brent Council's challenge to the ban on its holding a disciplinary hearing over a racist remark allegedly made by Miss Maureen McGoldrick, the headmistress reinstated last week after 15 weeks' suspension.

Brent claims the High Court judge, Mr Justice Rock, erred in law when ruling the decision by the governors of Sudbury Infants School, who cleared Miss McGoldrick, was binding on the council.

Violence guidelines

BBC staff today will be given new guidelines to control the portrayal of violence on television. But parents must share responsibility for ensuring children do not watch unsuitable programmes, according to a BBC report to be released tomorrow.

The report is said to urge that the BBC makes greater efforts to inform viewers of what it terms the 9pm "watershed" for family viewing. Before 9pm, the BBC schedule is deemed suitable for viewing by family audiences, including children.

Hunt for mother

A High Court judge has ordered the arrest of Mary Side, aged 39, who has disappeared with her three children. She also faces jail for contempt in defying court orders to return the children.

Mrs Side (right) has not been seen since September 27 after taking her elder daughter Annelise from foster parents in Harold Hill, Essex.

Also missing are Nigel, aged five, and Nathanael, four, who had been living with their father Mr John Side, aged 49, at Gillingham, Kent.

Lincoln title sold

The Lordship of the Manor of Higham in Norfolk, the original home of President Abraham Lincoln's family, was sold for £11,250 at an auction in the Painters' Livery Hall, Mansion House, London yesterday.

The buyer was Mr Adrian Serrys, a Dutch company director who has lived in Norfolk for 30 years.

Fifty titles were sold for a total of £350,000.

Fugitive seeks passport

By Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mr Ronald James Everett, aged 55, a fugitive Briton living in Spain, was granted leave by a High Court judge yesterday to seek a court order quashing a decision of the British Embassy in Madrid last May, which refused him a full passport after his old one expired.

The reason given was that a warrant had been issued for his arrest in the United Kingdom.

Mr Everett, now living at Parque Marbella, was offered an emergency passport, enabling him to travel only to the United Kingdom.

He is also challenging the Foreign Office's decision to confirm the embassy's refusal.

His counsel, Mrs Laurence Fleischmann, told Mr Justice Russell yesterday that the authorities were using methods "contrary to natural justice" in an attempt to get Mr Everett back to England.

Woman 'a victim of campaign'

A catering manageress became the victim of a smear campaign after she ignored advances from her boss, she claimed yesterday.

Mrs Veronica Snowball, a divorcee aged 46, of East Grinstead, West Sussex, said Mr Bruce Knight asked her to make love on the office table and sent her suggestive underwear and pornography.

After ignoring his advances, she was accused of dishonesty and dismissed, she told an industrial tribunal, at Chelsea.

A company auditor paid a surprise visit the day before her holiday. On her return she was moved sideways, then dismissed.

The auditor said she had overheard and not kept correct records. Takings in the canteen at Bristows Helicopters, in Redhill, Surrey, went up £50 a day after she left, it was alleged.

Mrs Snowball, who is claiming unfair dismissal and sexual discrimination, denied overspending.

Experts agree Cheetahs have become more friendly.

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buttons.

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Catalogue of failure alleged by TUC report NHS tendering 'cuts standards'

By Jill Sherman

Competitive tendering of National Health Service ancillary services has led to lower standards of service and cuts in the pay and conditions of low paid employees, the Trades Union Congress said yesterday.

In a report detailing a catalogue of incidents where private contractors have failed to achieve performance levels set by health authorities, or have withdrawn from NHS contracts, the TUC claims that the record of failure set out in its 1984 report have persisted.

"Contractors are continuing to inflict lower standards on consumers and workforces alike and that is a matter for public concern."

In 1983, health authorities were asked to put all catering, cleaning and laundry services out to competitive tender by September 1986. But the latest figures from the Department of Health and Social Security show that only 53 per cent of these services have gone out to tender, at a total saving of £62.9 million a year.

A recent letter from the DHSS to the 14 regional general managers shows that 162 tenders have been won by private contractors, saving £23 million, while 647 contracts have been won in house, saving £39.5 million. The

majority of the savings have come from hospital cleaning services, where £28.9 million has been realised.

Savings from catering and laundry services have been £8.7 million and £5.3 million.

The Queen's Speech today is likely to refer to new legislation requiring local authorities to put ancillary services out to competitive tender. Until now this has been done on a voluntary basis but the response has been patchy and confined to authorities ideologically sympathetic.

But the TUC report says: "Increasingly authorities are having to meet the cost of loss-leading contracts and of contractors pulling out where they cannot fulfil those contracts for a profit."

The report cites one catering company being taken to court over allegations of cockroaches in kitchens and unhygienic food handling. Northavon District Council is taking Spinnery's to court over a contract at Frenchay hospital, near Bristol, after a report from its chief environmental health officer over conditions at the hospital.

The South Western regional health authority said that remedial action had been taken "with the full cooperation of Spinnery's."

Further allegations in the

Satellites search south of equator

Washington (AP) — A week-long exercise is underway involving nations participating in the Search and Rescue Satellite System (Sarsat), an expanding international operation credited with saving 650 lives since being formed in 1982.

Mr James Bailey of the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said 13 countries were taking part in the Sarsat exercise, which was extending its coverage to the southern hemisphere.

The test will allow scientists to measure the effectiveness of new radio equipment being integrated into the Sarsat system, which picks up distress signals from ships and aircraft and guides rescuers to the scene of any accident.

Inaugurated three years ago by the US, Soviet Union, Canada and France, the system uses orbiting satellites to listen for distress signals emanating from equipment aboard commercial ships and aircraft.

When signals are received they are relayed to ground stations with an estimate of the location of the accident.

The exercise will test equipment broadcasting at 406 megahertz, which will allow the pinpointing of an accident within about two miles of its site.

The new radios can also be coded to broadcast the serial number of a ship or airplane to help rescuers identify the missing craft.

The radios used since 1982 broadcast at 121.5 megahertz, Mr Bailey said. They can locate a crash site within 12 to 15 miles and only send a signal, without any identification.

In the past, this search and rescue system has operated only in the northern hemisphere because that is where all ground stations for receiving signals have been located.

Under the new 406 megahertz system, a satellite receiving a signal in the southern hemisphere will store it and relay the distress call when it moves to the north, something that has not been possible in the past.

Chile and Brazil are building ground stations to receive signals south of the equator,



Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal MP for Rochdale, turned fashion model yesterday to publicize a new line of shirts from Moy Central Manufacturing as part of the firm's promotion for the British Collections Exhibition in London next week. Models Keeley Smith, left, and Rachel Swinburn tried on Mr Smith's shirt from the collection for size (Photograph: Chris Harris).

The mining industry Labour's Coal Bill dilemma

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Government will tomorrow publish a new Coal Bill which ministers believe will prove a serious embarrassment to Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and his party.

The new Bill will give the Durham miners' gale in the summer and called for a single union in the mining industry, infuriating the UDM members who are mostly traditional Labour supporters. Ministers believe that if Labour is tempted to follow the Scargill line and vote against the new Coal Bill on its second reading then it could have an effect on key seats in the Midlands.

The UDM factor has caused difficulties for Mr Kinnock already. When Labour moderate MP Mr Don Concannon, originally sponsored by the NUM but a

party to vote against the Bill. Although Mr Kinnock has attacked Mr Arthur Scargill on occasion over the conduct of the miners strike, he has refused so far to recognize the UDM.

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Jail siege staff take delicate approach

By Howard Foster

Prison authorities at Peterhead jail near Aberdeen, maintained their delicate approach last night as a young prisoner officer faced his third day as a hostage with 50 inmates roaming loose inside their cell block.

As Mr John Crossan, aged 25, was paraded on the prison roof, apparently unharmed, by three hooded men serving life sentences for murder, prison staff in riot gear waited hidden in the courtyard near by.

Negotiations continued all day between senior prison staff and prisoners through the door of A Hall where the men overpowered the prison officer and took his keys on Sunday. Prisoners were passed food and drink yesterday.

Last night the father of John Cant Smith, aged 25, one of the principal figures in the capture of Mr Crossan, was believed to be on his way to Peterhead to see his son.

Mr Crossan has been in the prison service for 18 months and moved to Peterhead from Barlinnie jail, Glasgow, five weeks ago.

He is the eighth warder to have been attacked in the past year at Peterhead, which has a reputation for toughness. A Hall houses prisoners serving long sentences for serious crimes. There have been 18 serious protests and violent outbreaks by prisoners at Peterhead since 1972.

The inmates appear to be protesting about a lack of alleged brutality by staff and bad conditions at the jail.

The three ringleaders are believed to be Andrew Walker, aged 21, a former army corporal who was jailed for 30 years in Edinburgh last year for the murder of three soldiers during a £19,000 robbery; William Ballantyne, aged 26, jailed in 1983 in Glasgow for stabbing a young man to death in a city street; and John Cant Smith, who received his life sentence in Glasgow three years ago.

Mr Glen Hewson, a former Peterhead prisoner who broke both legs during an escape attempt, is suing the Secretary of State for Scotland Mr Malcolm Rifkind for £80,000 damages. He claimed in Edinburgh Court of Sessions yesterday that his injuries were caused by excessive staff violence.

It was an attempt to close the magazine down, said Mr Richard Ingrams, its former editor.

Giving evidence on the seventh day of Mr Maxwell's claim for libel damages against him and the magazine, Mr Ingrams said that references to Mr Maxwell in the magazine were "just a little taste".

But he accepted a letter purported to have been sent to the magazine by Mr Maxwell's wife comparing the Duke of Edinburgh to Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann was, in retrospect, "a sick joke".

Mr Maxwell seeks damages over two articles in the magazine in July last year that alleged he acted as paymaster for Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, to buy a peerage.

The magazine denies libel and counterclaims libel damages over an article in *The Daily Mirror*.

The hearing continues

DPP to get shares fraud report

A report on attempts to make illegal multiple applications for shares during the recent TSB flotation is to be sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The TSB will announce this week the results of its internal investigation which is expected to lead to the formation of an investigating team by the Fraud Squad. Talks have been held between the TSB and the police and a detective inspector has been nominated to help the bank.

Yesterday the TSB said: "We will be making an announcement saying how far we have got. The number of people under suspicion will be released and full details passed to the DPP."

Correction

In an article on November 4 of *Conservative* attempt to win the youth vote it was wrongly stated that Mr Hugh Bygon-Webb was a Conservative Party Research Department privatization specialist and that he, Mr David Graham and Mr Bev Bevan had agreed to join the party's youth committee.

Man was still alive in mortuary

An investigation is believed to have been launched last night after a hospital doctor pronounced dead a man who was still alive.

The man, aged 27, was twice certified dead and twice taken to a mortuary. But he recovered and spent more than 24 hours in the intensive care unit of the hospital.

Health chiefs are understood to have ordered an inquiry into the events before the eventual death of Mr Christopher Smale, at the East Surrey Hospital, Redhill, Surrey.

Mr Smale was found collapsed under a tree in woods at Reigate in Surrey last Friday afternoon. His body was cold and he was believed to have taken a drugs overdose. He was discovered by a schoolboy who thought he was sleeping.

An ambulance was called and Mr Smale was taken to the casualty unit at the East Surrey Hospital, where the officer on duty examined him in the back of the ambulance. The woman doctor, a locum, certified death and ordered the ambulance to the hospital mortuary.

Mr Smale was about to be attended by a mortuary assistant when at least seven minutes of breath were noted. He was rushed back to the hospital casualty department.

There, it is understood, he was given a cardiac test which failed to show a reading and the same doctor pronounced him dead. Again, he was ordered to the mortuary.

Mr Smale was left in the morgue for several minutes until a mortuary technician heard a grunting sound, it is believed. Moments later, hospital porters pushed Mr Smale back to casualty. This time a consultant examined him and he was admitted to the intensive care unit, where doctors battled to keep him alive. He eventually died on Sunday morning. Health chiefs were tight-lipped about the incident although it was understood that a full-scale inquiry had been ordered by the East Surrey Health Authority.

EEC fund to cut jobless backed

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The £1.5 billion-a-year EEC Social Fund should be overhauled to enable it to spearhead a concerted effort to cut Europe's 16 million jobless, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Employment, said yesterday.

Mr Clarke, arguing for "urgent debate" about the fund's role, said it was casting its net too widely and needed to concentrate on specific measures, such as training the young and assistance for the long-term unemployed.

Speaking in Strasbourg, he urged the European Parliament and Council of Ministers to draw up new priorities for the fund, from which the United Kingdom received nearly £300 million last year.

Mr Clarke said that the people living in the EEC were right to expect concerted inter-governmental action to tackle big social and economic problems, but too often those hopes were frustrated by the EEC's "tormentous and indecisive" decision-making processes.

Some progress had been made, notably the lifting of all internal trade barriers.

Mr Clarke commended the Edinburgh strategy agreed by his EEC counterparts in September as the basis for change. That strategy called for help for small and medium-sized companies, more flexible patterns of work, better training all round and more assistance for the long-term jobless.

The review of the Social Fund, which subsidizes job creation and training projects set up by official agencies, should seek to bring its priorities into line with those mapped out at Edinburgh, he said.

"Large sums of money are disbursed out of that fund each year. I firmly believe these funds should be directed towards supporting measures which will lead to the maximum reduction in unemployment."

effect of two consecutive grant increases below the rate of inflation was proving disastrous for Covent Garden.

The "carry-forward" into 1986-87 had had to be radically reduced, and this was likely to have serious implications for future artistic activities. He wished to make a "final and urgent" plea to the Government to ensure that subsidy did not fall further in real terms.

Sir Claus reported that private funding for the Royal Opera House had increased by 7 per cent to some £2 million per annum, but he doubted that "even with the greatest efforts and good luck" it could go much beyond this figure.

He suggested a special grant be allocated for national institutions, including Covent Garden, and that the Arts Council should go no further in diverting funds from leading London houses to the regions.

Sir John Tooley, general director, said adequate funding would have helped the company to reduce its ticket prices and develop its regional touring programme.

He agreed that it was a "silly situation" that, while foreign tours were self-financing, some UK regional performances had to be cancelled.

The Royal Opera House received a general grant of £13 million from the Arts Council for the current year.

Non-competitive games periods spent on yoga and other forms of meditation are being introduced.

Anxiety growing over school sport

By Michael Horswell

Increasing anxiety about the decline in competitive sports among schoolchildren is likely to come to a head at two meetings later this month.

A survey of school sports by the Secondary Heads Association, which is expected to confirm a national trend towards a non-competitive policy, will be revealed to a national conference of the Central Council of Physical Education a week today.

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Runcie tells bishop he has damaged the church

By Angella Johnson

The Archbishop of Canterbury has publicly criticized the Bishop of London for referring to the Church as a club which he had offended by going against the majority.

Dr Robert Runcie yesterday told the General Synod of the Church of England that Dr Graham Leonard's visit to Tulsa, Oklahoma, was an "offence against collegiality" and had done tremendous damage within the church.

He said: "I believe that it is the responsibility of the bishops as guardians of doctrine and as symbols of unity to take further counsel."

There is an inherent authority in bishops acting collectively both within and between provinces.

The Archbishop was responding to an unprecedented motion, moved by Prebendary Dennis Ede from the diocese of Lichfield, which called for an adjournment of the morning session so that the issue could be debated.

Mr Ede wanted a general debate over Dr Leonard's visit and the celebrations of Holy

Communion in Church House by a woman priest ordained overseas.

Both issues have caused controversy in the Church of England, especially as they revolve around the general call for the ordination of women as priests.

Mr Ede said: "A Christian body like the General Synod should show to the world that it has its own unique way of handling this sort of issue."

Dr Runcie intervened and made it clear that he did not support the call for a discussion on "issues too serious to be settled by a debate now".

But he expressed his strong disapproval of Dr Leonard's action which he says has "damaged" questions of autonomy, revelation and authority which the Anglican Communion is attempting to settle.

Dr Runcie added: "Whatever their pastoral motives and however sincere they may have been, the actions taken have done damage to the trust in which that debate is going forward."



The Bishop of London, with a sombre face, listening to the criticisms at the Synod of his comments about the Church and his visit to Tulsa which he later described as a "response to a pastoral call". (Photograph: Stuart Nicol)

The Bishop of London again defended his visit to Tulsa which he described as a response to a pastoral call.

He told the Synod: "The issues raised from this should be debated in a pastoral way and not by a body like this."

Responding to the criticism

from Mr Ede's motion, Deaconess Diana McClatchey, a leading figure in the movement for the ordination of women, said she addressed herself to the anxiety and distress caused to some members of the Synod by the actions of her members.

She said: "If lawyers decided that the action was contrary to Canon Law then our judgement could be said to have been in error."

Mr Ede's motion was withdrawn but he later said that he had done what he set out to do, which was to get the

protonotes of both events to address the Synod.

Four thousand members of the movement for the ordination of women held a silent vigil outside Church House before the Synod began. Some were holding placards with the words "Waiting".

Increase in border security after new terror threats

By Richard Ford

Security along the Irish border and in Dublin is to be increased after the planting of four explosive devices in the city by the Ulster Freedom Fighters, a group of Loyalist terrorists.

The new measures were discussed at a meeting of Dr Garret FitzGerald's cabinet yesterday and will include additional check points along the 300-mile border with the North.

Vehicle check points are to be placed on main routes into Dublin as part of tighter security aimed at thwarting the threat from the Freedom Fighters to plant car bombs, without warning, in the republic, unless the coalition ceases to implement the Anglo-Irish agreement from this weekend.

Mr Lawrence Wren, commissioner of the Garda, reviewed security in the aftermath of the discovery of the devices in O'Connell Street last weekend.

Yesterday he held a meeting with senior officers from border divisions as part of a wide-ranging review of security precautions needed during the next few weeks, as Loyalist protests mount to mark the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement a year ago.

Loyalist terrorists believe that a campaign in the South will bring widespread fear to

the population who will, in turn, pressure the Government to withdraw from the agreement.

Dr FitzGerald, whose home in South Dublin has been provided with extra security in recent weeks, said the threat from the Freedom Fighters would not intimidate his Government.

In the North, Loyalist paramilitary sources are dismissive of the formation of a new movement, Ulster Resistance, inaugurated in an atmosphere echoing 1912 when the Ulster Defence Force was formed by Sir Edward Carson to resist home rule.

The movement is to launch a recruiting campaign and will hold rallies aimed at mobilizing men to "use all means" to defeat the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Mr Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist Party leader, attended the dedication service.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast, Alderman Sammy Wilson, was yesterday ordered to pay £160 in rates which he had withheld as a protest against the Anglo-Irish agreement.

The police constable shot dead by terrorists on Monday was named as Mr Derek Patterson, aged 39, a father of three who had served in the force for 13 years.

Doctor on death charge

A family doctor accused of attempting to murder a patient administered a massive overdose to a terminally ill cancer sufferer, it was alleged at Leeds Crown Court yesterday.

Dr John Carr, aged 59, who denies the charge, went to the home of Mr Ronald Mawson, aged 63, a retired engineer, with a syringe already prepared with phenobarbitone, Mr Geoffrey Rivelin, QC, for the prosecution, said.

The doctor administered a massive overdose which "could not have been possibly justified," Mr Rivelin said.

"If administered deliberately it could only have been given with the intention of hastening Mr Mawson's death."

He said that Dr Carr told Mr Mawson he was going to give him something to make him sleep. Mr Mawson's wife told the doctor he had already taken drugs, but he injected the contents of the syringe into Mr Mawson.

It obviously caused him some pain and Mr Mawson said: "Good God, you have given me a double dose."

Dr Carr said he would come back in the morning, but Mr Mawson became unconscious almost immediately.

After looking at Mr Mawson the next morning, Dr Carr said: "He won't wake up" and "He won't want any breakfast". He added, "I will give him another injection now," but Mrs Mawson refused.

Mr Rivelin added that Dr Carr said, "Let me give him this and let him die with dignity."

The court heard Dr Carr, from Branch Road, Lower Wortley, near Leeds, was causing concern to the family as early as February last year, when he allegedly told Mr Mawson's wife to leave tablets at the side of the bed and let her husband take all of them if he wanted to.

Mr Mawson was diagnosed as having inoperable lung cancer in January 1985 and spent some time in Wheatfield Hospice, Leeds, until going home in August last year.

The day after Mr Mawson returned home, Dr Carr went uninvited to the house with the prepared syringe. Mr Mawson was readmitted to the hospice and died on August 4. The case continues.

Car firms criticized on adverts

By Jonathan Miller
Media Correspondent

The Advertising Standards Authority yesterday repeated a warning to the car industry to stop advertisements which emphasize speed as a selling point.

After a crackdown by the authority two years ago there was a brief reduction in the number of advertisements breaking the authority's advertising code on the advocacy of illegal and dangerous behaviour.

But there are new signs that manufacturers are ignoring the rules, a spokesman said.

This year the authority has taken action in six complaints against five manufacturers.

All have been told to make certain that future advertisements do not suggest that it is permissible or acceptable for drivers to go faster than the speed limit.

Yesterday, the authority upheld the second of two recent complaints against the Rover Group, ruling improper a national press advertisement for the Rover 800 promising "full-blooded power that will take you to over 130mph before you know it".

Last month the authority upheld a complaint against Rover over an advertisement for the MG Montego Turbo which described its performance as "awesome" and "exhilarating".

At the same time, the authority gave a warning to Citroen, whose advertisement for the BX19GTi included an illustration of the vehicle leaving the names of competitor models in its wake.

The advertisement promised acceleration from 0-60mph in 8.8 seconds and a top speed of 123mph.

Driver and his lorry hijacked

A driver was found wandering near Brighouse, West Yorkshire, yesterday after a gang hijacked his lorry and took him on a 10-hour ride before escaping with his vehicle and £100,000 worth of wines and spirits.

His lorry had been flagged down by two men he mistook for police at Bramham, near Leeds.

Knowsley North by-election

Labour vote 'softens' with poll hours away

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

It is six weeks now since the roof on the Kirby block of flats where Tony McGuinness lives was engulfed in flames after an all-too-typical arson attack.

Mr McGuinness, aged 32, unemployed, his wife Julie, and their two children remain in their "home", sodden damp from the firemen's water, as the Labour-controlled Knowsley council has refused to rehouse them.

But in the Knowsley North constituency the conditions inflicted on Mr McGuinness are hardly exceptional.

And with voters going to the polls tomorrow there are growing signs this could cost Mr George Howarth dear. As a past chairman of the council's housing committee, the Labour candidate has had a lot of explaining to do.

In the final days of the campaign he has attempted to head off the constant criticism

fired at him by Miss Rosemary Cooper, the Liberal candidate, by proposing a four-point housing charter for Knowsley.

Too little, too late, booms Miss Cooper.

And on the doorstep there is a similar attitude. The Labour vote in this supposed stronghold is undoubtedly becoming increasingly "soft".

Mr Howarth gives the impression he would be hard pushed to punch his way out of a paper bag.

After his expected victory one of Mr Howarth's main priorities will be how to cope with his Militant-dominated local party whose leaders do not want him as their MP. If he is not careful, the voters of Knowsley North may begin to feel the same way about the Labour Party.

General election, 10 November 1986. Labour candidate, Mr George Howarth, MP. Liberal candidate, Miss Rosemary Cooper. Polling time, 11.00am. Results, 12.15pm.

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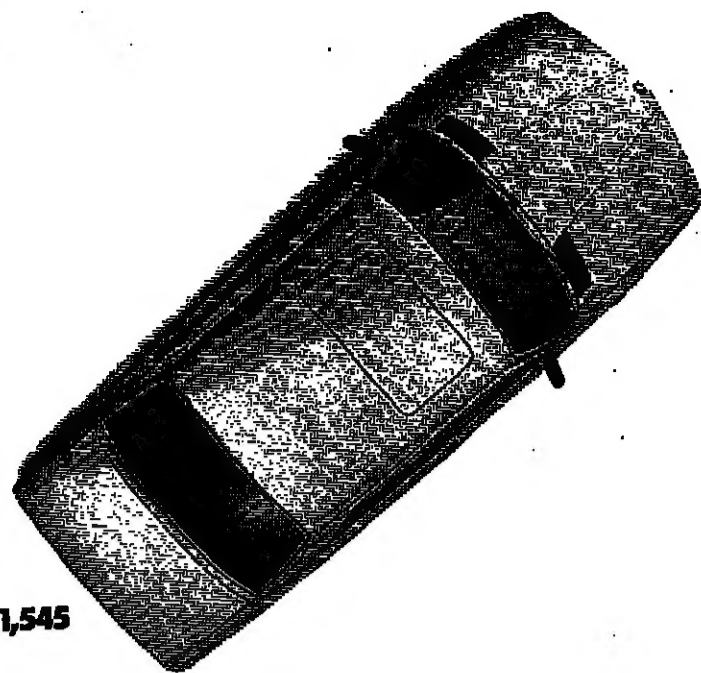
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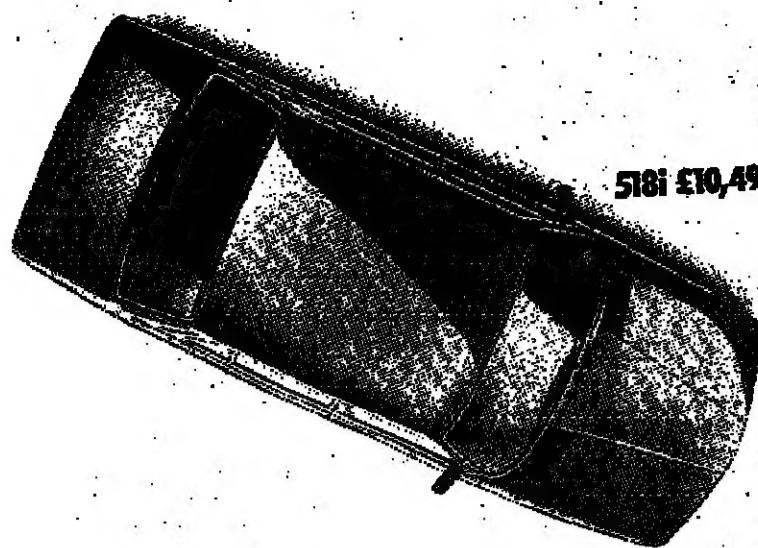


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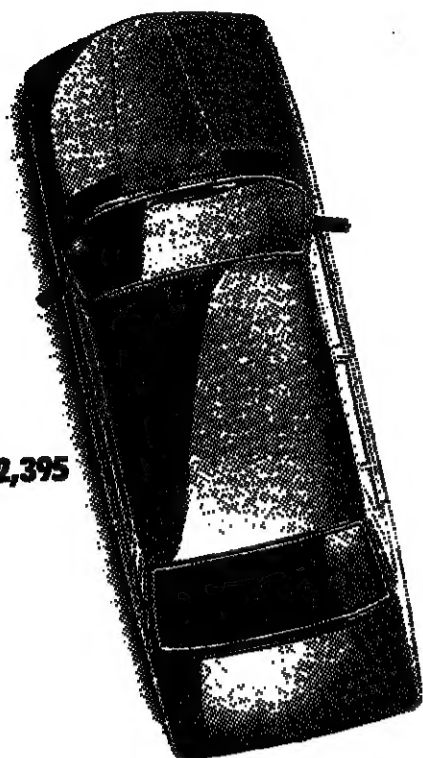
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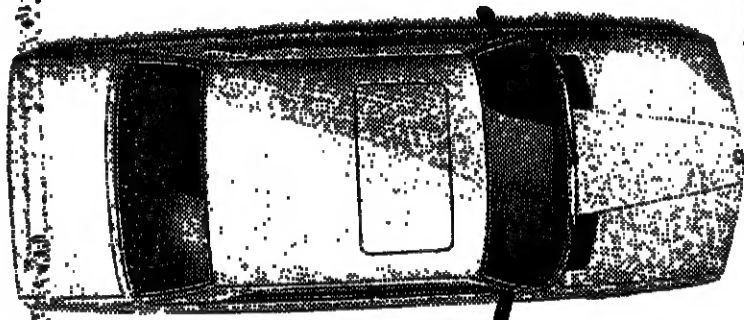


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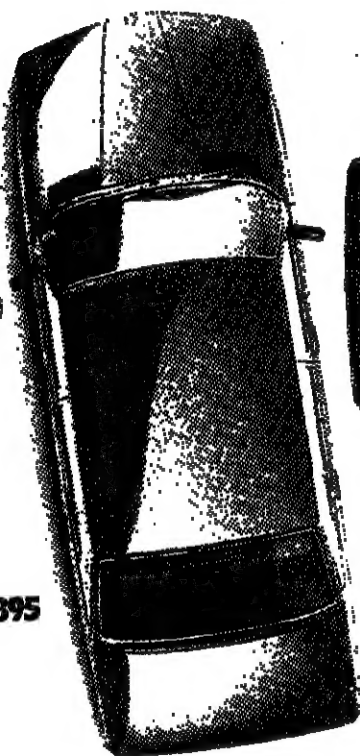


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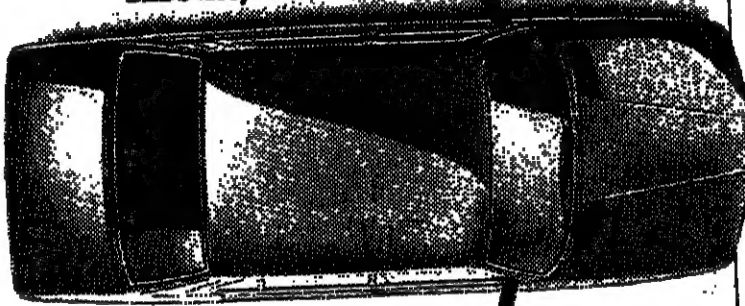
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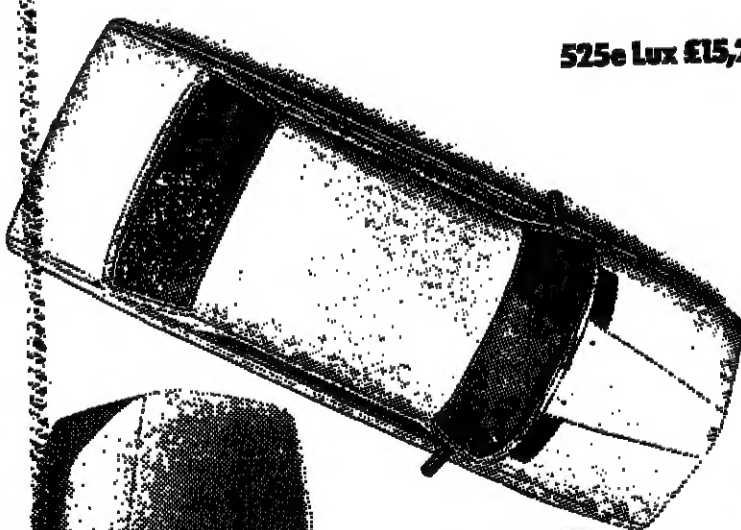
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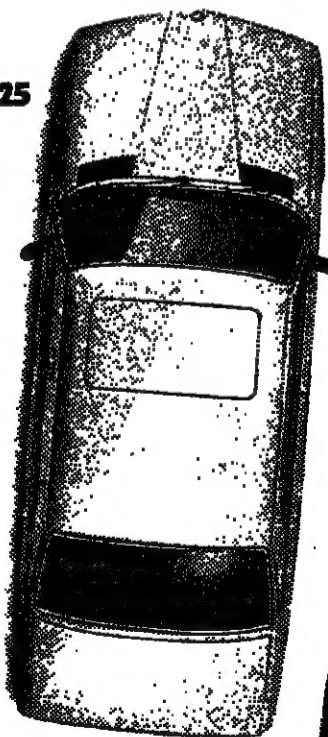
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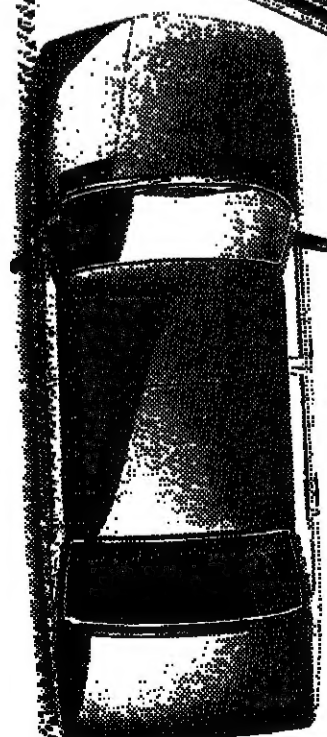
525e Lux £15,225



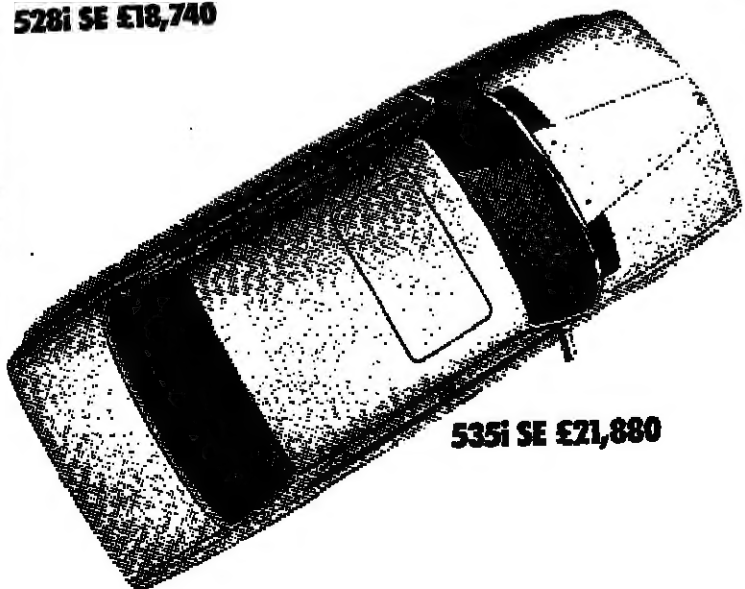
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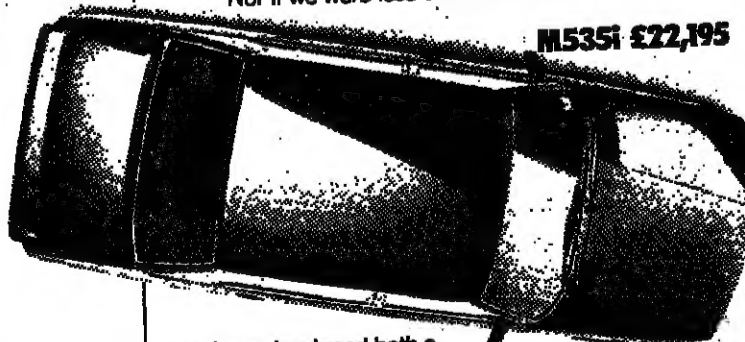
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You wouldn't expect a company like BMW to compromise on the 518i, just because it's the least expensive model.

For example, it shares its cylinder block with the one that powered BMW's Formula 1 engine to the World Championship in 1983.

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Certainly, if we were prepared to accept the standards of others we would not have created "the world's smoothest 6 cylinder 2 litre engine" (Motor).

This is waiting for you in the 520i. In place of the 4, 5 or even unrefined 6 cylinder alternatives of others.

Nor if we were less committed to excellence would

we have developed both a 2.5 litre and 2.8 litre engine for our range.

The 525i has a serene calmness that makes motorway miles melt away.

And the 528i responds to the touch of the throttle with "beautifully measured precision" (Motor).

Only a test drive can tell you which of them would suit you better. (It's rather like choosing between the pleasures of a Chateau Latour or a Chateau Margaux.)

THE EFFICIENCY ENGINE.

The 525e has perhaps the most unusual story of all the engines in the 5 Series range.

For it represents a radically different approach to fuel efficiency. Instead of merely shaping the outside of the car, BMW's engineers look beneath the bonnet.

By an ingenious combination of electronics and engineering they created a power unit that is only running at 2,000rpm when the car is cruising at 70mph.

But allows you to run at 37mpg despite only taking 12.7 seconds to reach 70mph in the first place.

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The BMW M535i is as surprising as its fuel efficient stable mate.

For though its 218bhp can whisk you to 143mph, it has none of the vices that normally flow "supercars".

It doesn't fret in traffic or rush from petrol station to petrol station. (It actually uses 20 more petrol than the 1.8 litre BMW of 1978.)

It's a combination of virtues that explain Motor's verdict: "Overall, there is nothing to quite touch the M535i".

Except, we have to say, two other cars.

First, the 3.5 litre 535i Special Equipment. It has, everything lavished on it from cruise control to ABS anti-lock brakes to BMW's automatic gearbox which lets you switch from economy to sports mode.

And secondly, the Motorsport developed 24 valve version: the M5.

"It's fast, exhilarating and responsive: a superlative engine matched to a superior chassis" (Fast Lane).

Although journalists have almost run out of "superlatives" in describing this car, we are loath to quote more here.

After all, with only 100 cars available a year, it would be unkind to make you too interested.

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THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

Associations oppose Bar Campaign's candidates

By Jonathan Glib, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The "Bar Campaign" group of barristers, known as "Campaign for the Bar", who are seeking to elect a new Bar Council, has been opposed by the various professional associations of the legal profession.

The associations, representing the various branches of the legal profession, have expressed their opposition to the Bar Campaign's candidates for the Bar Council.

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Agonies that make the ideal holiday

Holidays can be the most stressful periods of our lives, according to Mr Alan Hackett, senior therapist at the Anxiety and Therapy Clinic in Guildford, Surrey.

He believes that the "ideal" holiday creates an opportunity for stress to be experienced over a short period as an alternative to mundane, non-stressful life.

Mr Hackett said: "Just ask anybody what sort of holiday they had and they will tell you all about bad food, terrible journeys, rotten weather and a host of other problems."

But they were all predictable, since they happened the year before. The comfort comes in knowing subconsciously that the holiday stress will end when we return home.

Holiday stress was in many ways a false and anticipated stress source for most holiday-makers.

"It begins with the drive to the airport and doubts about whether you cancelled the newspaper," Mr Hackett said.

"Then we wonder if we turned the electric fire off and whether or not the drawn curtains will attract a burglar."

"At the airport we find the plane has been delayed and the kids are tired. The delayed flight is bumpy, the food terrible and the people behind keep digging you in the back."

"Finally the hotel is everything you feared it might be for the price and the pound has dropped in value overnight."

"You arrive home to a pile of bills and final demands, a burst water pipe and a lawn that needs a tractor to cut the grass."

Mr Hackett added: "But we live every stressful minute of it."



Brave smiles indeed from Martin Reilly (left), Catherine Carter and Paul Hughes (right), with Esther Rantzen who marked their courage by presenting them with special awards at the Dr Barnardo's Champion Children Awards ceremony.

Triumph of the champion children

Martin Reilly, aged nine, from Chester Moor, Cumbria, saved the lives of his younger sister and a friend by pulling them from his father's van when it was engulfed in flames.

"I didn't realise at the time that I was doing anything brave," said Martin, who was burnt on his face. But his father, also called Martin, disagreed.

"If he hadn't done what he did I would have lost my daughter."

Martin was one of three youngsters who were rewarded for their bravery yesterday

when Esther Rantzen presented the Dr Barnardo's Champion Children Awards.

Catherine Carter, aged 14, from Birtley, Tyne and Wear, was nominated for the bravery award after helping to save a woman, aged 74, from her blazing home.

Russell and three other children receiving "Triumph over Adversity" scrolls in the awards.

Russell, from Stanley Green Road, Poole, Dorset, said that despite his disability he still played football, cricket and rugby, and swims regularly.

He has even learnt to scuba dive and takes part in junior

stock car racing.

"My disability did make a difference at first but then I decided not to take any notice of what the doctors said and I just got on with it," Russell said.

Donna McGrath, aged 16, from Hornbeam Walk, Wolverhampton, was also presented with a scroll, specially signed by the Princess of Wales.

Donna is almost permanently bedridden and nearly blind. "My teachers say that I have inspired other people to put their own problems into perspective," she said from her wheelchair.

eight different categories for the award ceremony at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Russell Marston, aged 13, lost a leg four years ago because of bone cancer. Today he is planning to swim the English Channel.

Russell and three other children receiving "Triumph over Adversity" scrolls in the awards.

Russell, from Stanley Green Road, Poole, Dorset, said that despite his disability he still played football, cricket and rugby, and swims regularly.

He has even learnt to scuba dive and takes part in junior

Patients to be quizzed on alcohol

Family doctors throughout Britain are today urged to find out and record how much alcohol is being drunk by their patients.

Those in danger of harming their health could then be advised to reduce their intake, the Royal College of General Practitioners said.

A report from the college on alcohol said: "Any GP will have among his list of patients about 35 people who are drinking at levels posing a high risk of harm, and more than 200 people who are faced with an intermediate risk."

"To establish the drinking pattern of every patient on a doctor's list is a considerable task."

The report, however, regards this task as comparable, and often as valuable, as any similar effort directed at smoking, weight or blood pressure.

The college said some practices might carry out special interviews in postal surveys to learn about people's drinking habits. Others would question patients who came to the surgery with complaints not related to alcohol.

The main objective is to find out how much people are drinking and to correlate this with the vulnerability of each patient. When this has been done the need for action will become clear, the report said.

It believes that people who drink heavily, and those who drink less but are still vulnerable, deserve a full physical examination.

Labour's job pledge a 'fraud'

By Sheila Goss, Political Staff

Mr John MacGregor, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday attacked Labour's job creation scheme as a "fraud".

He questioned the cost of the pledge to cut the number of unemployed by one million in two years, saying that Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor, has costed the scheme at around £5 billion.

While Mr John Prescott, Labour's employment spokesman, has praised a report by Southampt council in south London which puts the cost at £20 billion in the first two years.

Mr MacGregor, addressing the Conservative Association, said Labour's proposals were a "fraud".

Labour would not be funding job creation. They would be funding the profligacy, incompetence and extremism which have made the affairs of Labour chaotic, not just a local but a national scandal," Mr MacGregor said.

He described some of the "creation" by Labour officials, for example Camden, in north London, was looking for jobs, and gay workers at a cost of £16,200 a year.

Mr MacGregor said: "The personal and professional competence of the Labour Government is being exposed by the chaos and the cost of its policies."

He said that the Labour Government was "wasting" £11,600 a year and Lambeth, in south London, advertised for a therapist of boys for child-minding at £12,500 a year.

The House of Lords

Peers unmoved by rumours of reform

With all three parties intent on reforming the Upper House, the House of Lords, which sits in the heart of the power and influence of the House of Commons.

Mr MacGregor, however, wants to concentrate on the House of Commons and the House of Lords is expected to remain unchanged.

The House of Lords is expected to remain unchanged, but the House of Commons is expected to be reformed.

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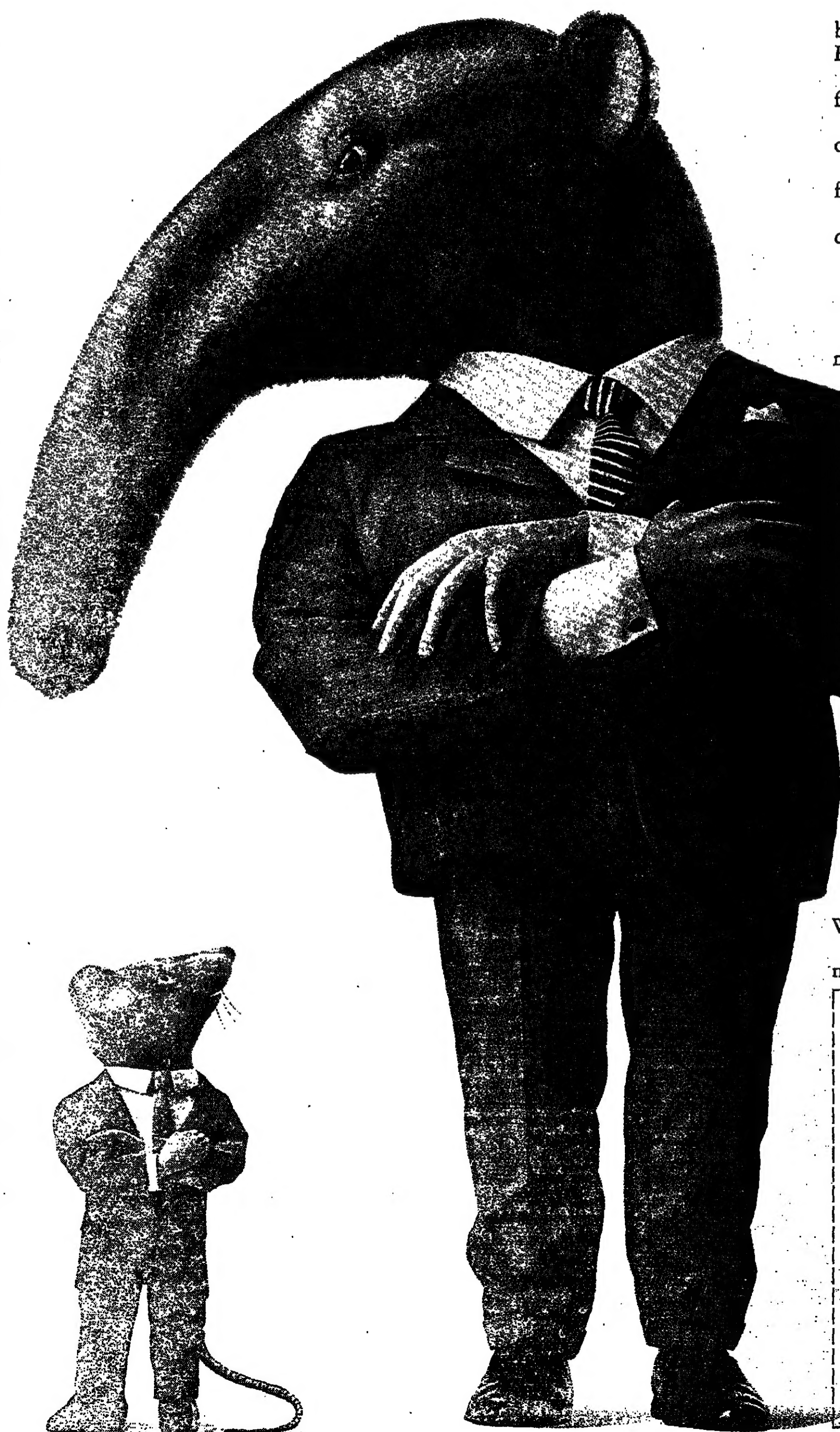
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WORLD SUMMARY

Manila orders attack on rebels

Manila (Reuters, AFP) — General Fidel Ramos, chief of the Philippines armed forces, yesterday ordered troops to launch big offensives against communist guerrillas in two regions after ceasefire talks broke down the previous day. "Track down, apprehend and neutralize the communist... New People's Army terrorists without let-up," General Ramos said in an order issued to field commanders in the central Bicol region and Balacan province, north of Manila.

Tension in Manila continued to run high amid speculation that dissident military officers loyal to the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, were plotting a coup. Mr Enrile cancelled two appointments because, a spokesman said, he wanted to stop talking.

Press reports said the New People's Army "general staff" had vowed to help protect President Aquino's Government from any coup. NPA spokesmen said they wanted to "preserve the gains" of the February revolt that ended 20 years of rule by President Marcos and were ready to help security forces loyal to Mrs Aquino.

Policemen injured in Natal explosion

Johannesburg — Two bombs exploded yesterday in the Natal coal-mining town of Newcastle, injuring at least nine people, according to first reports released by the Government's Bureau for Information. The local hospital reported 19 people injured, seven of them seriously (Michael Horasby writes).

The highest casualties were caused by the second explosion outside the local magistrates' court, injuring five people seriously, all of them black and two of them policemen, according to first reports released by the Government's Bureau for Information. Several other people, including a magistrate, were reported slightly injured.

An earlier explosion in a stationery and book store in a shopping centre wounded two women, one white and one black, according to the bureau's account.



Powers promise

Rome — Signor Giovanni Spadolini (left), the Italian Minister of Defence, told Palermo judges hearing the mass trial of alleged Mafia criminals that wider powers promised to General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa to oppose the Mafia were on the way when he was murdered in September 1982 (Peter Nichols writes).

The court came to Rome from Sicily to hear testimony from three ministers about the killing by the Mafia of the general, who was sent as prefect and survived 100 days.

Minister forced out

Islamabad — Mr Mohyiddin Baluch, who was stripped off his portfolio as Commerce Minister by Mr Muhammad Khan Junejo, Pakistan's Prime Minister, late last month, has had to be sacked officially after reportedly refusing to quit the Cabinet voluntarily (Hassan Akhtar writes).

Mr Baluch, a National Assembly member from Baluchistan, had held his Cabinet post for nine years, but was removed in the wake of a government inquiry into mismanagement of cotton exports by the state-run Export Promotion Bureau. The bureau chairman was also removed and two other senior officials suspended. Mr Baluch's removal, however, leaves Mr Junejo without a full-ranking minister from Baluchistan in his Cabinet at a time when the country is being swept by a wave of regionalism.

Hess man to leave

Berlin (AP) — The prison chaplain to Hitler's former deputy Rudolf Hess is leaving West Berlin after reports that he had been dismissed for planning to smuggle Hess's memoirs and testament out of jail.

Chaplain Charles Gabel, aged 54, a French Protestant, said he planned to leave Berlin later this week, but declined to say why. He has been visiting Hess at Spandau Prison for the past nine years.

No state funeral for Molotov

From Christopher Walker

Moscow

Vyacheslav Molotov, the former Soviet Prime Minister and Foreign Minister who was one of Stalin's closest aides for three decades, will today be buried in Moscow's historic Novodevichy Cemetery — the cemetery where Nikita Khrushchev, the man who expelled him from the Communist Party in 1961, is laid to rest.

Although the unrepentant Molotov was rehabilitated and readmitted to the party two years ago at the age of 94, Soviet Foreign Ministry officials yesterday said he would not be given a state funeral. "It is not our practice to give state funerals to people so long retired from any official position," one said.

A family friend, however, has claimed that a number of prominent Soviet personalities will attend the funeral and later a reception at the family home. Still, scant attention was paid to Molotov's death in yesterday's official media and one Foreign Ministry official referred to him as "a pensioner".

Molotov's death has provoked an intriguing literary and historical controversy here about whether or not — as some Soviet sources claim — he spent his last 30 years writing his memoirs, and if he did, whether they stand a chance of being published.

Obituary, page 20

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French close ranks behind Chirac's 'pragmatism'

From Diana Geddes
Paris

The verbatim account of M Jacques Chirac's interview with *The Washington Times* has brought praise here for the French Prime Minister's passionate and incisive analysis of the complex problems in the Middle East, rather than criticism of his having told much less than the truth in denying the original reports of the interview.

As the Prime Minister's office had hoped, the freeing yesterday of two more French hostages in Beirut with Syrian help has effectively stifled any criticism that might otherwise have been voiced. Had not M Chirac's Middle East policy been shown to have paid off?

There is considerable unease about the channel chosen by M Chirac to make his comments, surprise at the bluntness of some of his remarks and embarrassment over his denials, which have now been demonstrated to be false. But not a single politician or commentator on the right or left has accused M Chirac of lying, or called on him to resign. Indeed, there has been very little reaction at all.

One of the very few to have made any comment so far is M Claude Cheysson, the former Socialist Foreign Minister, who appeared to reflect the general view of French newspaper leading articles when he said that he had been surprised that M Chirac had chosen to make such an important statement to the *Revolution*, but that "the main elements of his argument seem very coherent".

"What is the Prime Minister saying?" M Cheysson asked. "He is saying that we must maintain our relations with Syria. He is saying that the greatest danger in the medium and long-term in this part of the world is the development of Muslim fundamentalism."

In his interview, M Chirac makes clear his scepticism about Syria's responsibility for the Hindawi bomb plot, even suggesting at one point that the British might have actually fabricated some of the evidence presented at the trial.

"I spoke to (Chancellor) Kohl and Genscher about it. I don't go as far as they do, but their thesis is that the Hindawi plot was a provocation designed to embarrass Syria and destabilize the Assad regime. 'Who was behind it?' he asked. 'Probably people connected with Israel's Mossad (secret service) in conjunction with certain Syrian elements close to Assad who seek his overthrow,' M Chirac said. Before the full text of the



Two French hostages, Marcel Coudari (left) and Camille Soutag, freed by their Lebanese captors, smiling with relief in Damascus yesterday before flying home.

interview was published, M Chirac flatly denied that he had made any such suggestion. "Neither the Germans nor the French have ever imagined such a thing. It is quite absurd," he said, adding that *The Washington Times* interpretation of his whole conversation with the newspaper's editor was "totally without foundation" and went "way beyond" what he had actually said.

In his interview, which he never intended for publication, M Chirac states plainly his belief that "Syria has certainly been involved, either directly or indirectly, in a number of terrorist actions." But, he continues, "if one then adopts a confrontational attitude which translates into a lot of barking and no action, one only encourages them to pursue such terrorist policies."

"I am in favour of actions when they pay off. But if they are clumsy or purely verbal, it's counterproductive." He singled out the American raid on Libya as an example of a completely counterproductive action. "When you attack

without the means to see an action through to its successful conclusion, all you're doing is mobilizing opinion against you. Your image in moderate pro-Western countries and throughout the Middle East for that matter, and therefore the Western image as a whole, is tarnished, diminished."

M Chirac went on to express forcefully the view that the recent wave of terrorist attacks or the foiled bomb plot against the El Al plane in London were "small beer" compared with the enormity of the problem of the "floodtide of Muslim fundamentalism" which was engulfing the Middle East.

"The West must manage this enormous crisis with a lot of prudence and not allow itself to be deflected by a few bombs going off in the streets of their capitals. The big bomb is not the one that explodes in the rue de Rennes, but the one which could explode all over the Arab world if Arab public opinion is pushed against the wall. That is the real bomb..."

"Remember that each time one attacks an Arab anywhere, all the Arabs will feel compelled to show solidarity with what they perceive to be the victim... I am really astonished that a country like the US does not understand this and still goes for the quick 'Reagan' fix. It is irresponsible."

"Or that a country like Britain wants us all to sever relations with Syria because of some obscure bomb plot that misfired. Do they really think that people will then say 'Bravo, they've got balls'? France was not going to change suddenly the whole of its Middle East policy because of Britain. Besides, how could Britain talk of Western solidarity when it continued to sell arms to Iran?"

M Chirac made clear that he felt France was the only Western country left trying to stop the fundamentalist tide in the region. To achieve that, "we should lean over backwards not to destabilize the moderate states of the Arab world," he insisted.

'No bargains' plea

Britain wants ban on terrorist deals

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary are to step up the search for a pact between governments not to make deals with terrorist organizations.

After Monday's British-initiated decision by 11 EEC nations to penalize Syria for sponsoring the Hindawi bomb plot, Whitehall hopes to maintain anti-terrorist momentum.

Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe are expected to urge the US and French governments not to waver from their stated "no bargains" policies.

Signs that both governments may have sought to buy off state-sponsored Middle East terrorists or hostage-takers have prompted concern that recent improvements in

the Middle East, is seen as a barrier to early co-operation. The Kremlin has consistently backed President Assad's denials of Syrian involvement in the Hindawi attempt to blow up an El Al airliner. Moscow has denounced Britain's decision to break relations with Damascus and the measures agreed on Monday by 11 of the 12 EEC nations.

Despite this, Whitehall sources believe it may eventually be possible to work with Moscow.

The British view is that governments should refuse to deal with terrorist groups and their government backers, even at the price of civilian casualties. The recent wave of bombings in Paris, apparently staged in a bid to negotiate the release from a French jail of Georges Ibrahim Abdullah, leader of Fraction Armeees Revolutionnaires, is thought to have brought the French Government to the brink of compromise.

Threats from both Damascus and Tripoli that the measures by the 11 EEC nations would be met with reprisals are not dismissed lightly by Whitehall sources, but any suggestion of toying down the British line has been ruled out.

After a day's reflection on an interview given by M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, to an American newspaper, sources were moving towards a view that it was designed to confuse. At first reading, the remarks attributed by *The Washington Times* to M Chirac suggested duplicity by the French Government. On one hand, France was saying that it would back Britain on Syria and would never negotiate with terrorists; on the other M Chirac suggested that Israeli rather than Syrian agents could be behind the plot.

The sources did not discourage speculation that M Chirac's motive may have been no more than to gain a better press for Syria while efforts continued to secure the release of French hostages and to avoid a resurgence of the Paris bombings. "It looks like sand in the eyes," said one source.

Chirac's interview seen as "sand in the eyes"

inter-government co-operation would be compromised.

Whitehall sources said the Prime Minister will press her view that such deals play into terrorist hands when she meets President Reagan at Camp David on Saturday. Her summit with President Mitterrand of France on November 21, and a probable simultaneous meeting between Sir Geoffrey and his French counterpart, M Jean-Bernard Raimond, could be used to make the same point.

In the longer term, the Government also hopes for a similar understanding with Moscow. Although not realistic as a goal for the near future, preliminary soundings will be taken when British and Soviet terrorism experts meet for talks next month. Moscow's uncompromising support for Syria, her top ally

US admits trust in Tehran was 'miscalculation'

From Michael Binyon,
Washington

Admiral John Poindexter, in the first Administration confirmation of secret contacts with Tehran, told key members of Congress that the White House made a "miscalculation" on whom it could trust in Iran.

The National Security Adviser, who headed the secret negotiations, briefed members of a puzzled and angry Congress in an attempt to persuade them that details of the deal had to remain secret to protect contacts in Iran. According to some sources, he said that American envoys were finding opportunities to work with "some elements" of the Khomeini regime as long as they were not exposed.

Mr Poindexter emphasized that the White House had a "whole network" of people to protect, not only Iranians but others outside the country.

President Reagan, who has gone out of his way to dodge reporters and ignore questions shouted at him, told his senior advisers on Monday that "no laws have or will be violated" by reported US arms sales to Iran. And he urged them to ensure that their departments refrain from speculating, according to Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman.

Mr Reagan insisted that the Administration's policy of not negotiating with terrorists remained intact.

The White House meeting was prompted by Mr Reagan's fears that the avalanche of angry comment might put at risk the remaining hostages in Lebanon. The President reviewed US efforts to release the hostages and general policy in the Middle East and the Gulf. Both Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, attended. Afterwards Mr Speakes, in an

effort to quash reports of their bitter disagreement with the arms sales, emphasized the "monumental support" for the President.

Mr Poindexter is said to have told Congress that Iran's disclosure of the visits there by Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, had halted Iranian help over the hostages.

Mr McFarlane, meanwhile, said on Monday that it was of "enormous importance" that the US promote a stable relationship with Iran. He called Iran-US security interests entirely compatible.

Without admitting he visited Tehran or commenting on any contacts with Iran, he said secret diplomacy was crucial in preparing for the time when Iran's leadership would be willing to accept a new relationship with the US.

Congress has said it will hold hearings on the affair, and will call on Admiral Poindexter and other Administration officials to testify. But the White House made it clear that President Reagan would oppose their appearance on the grounds of executive privilege and national security.

In an ironic development, federal judges have just sent two men to prison for trying to sell Iran military supplies in violation of the US embargo.

In New York, a British businessman, Mr Herbert Smith, received a 10-year sentence for trying to sell seven Bell 204B helicopters and 4,000 spare parts to Iran for \$22 million.

In Los Angeles, Mr Hormoz Hezar was sentenced to a three-year term for sending 50 military radios and negotiating the export of \$800,000 in spare parts — 80 per cent of which reached Iran. His lawyer argued against imprisonment, citing reports of US-Iran arms deals.

Japan agrees to back UK stand on Syria

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

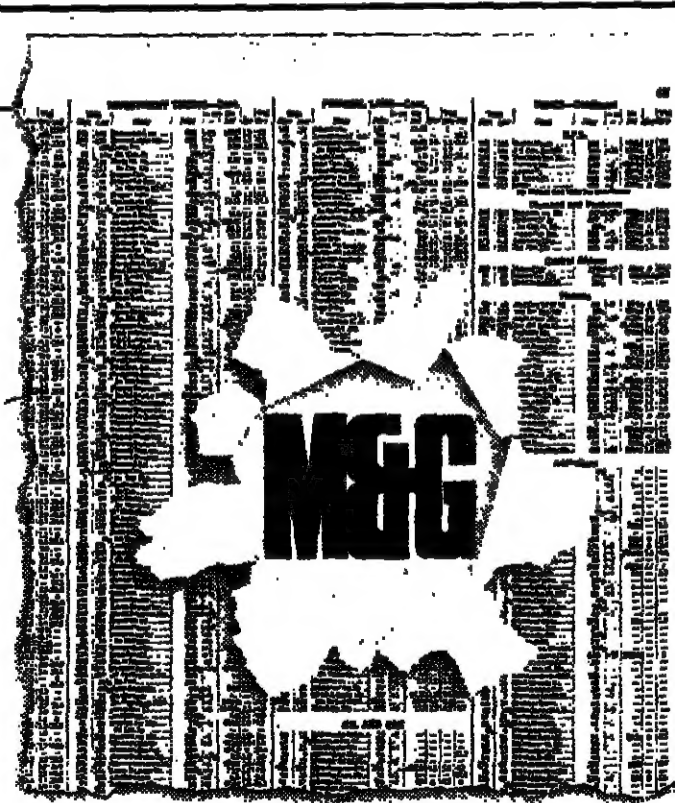
Britain received backing from Japan yesterday for her stand on Syrian-sponsored terrorism. Tokyo informed the Foreign Office that it would implement measures approved on Monday by all EEC nations except Greece.

The measures include a ban on arms exports, but Japan cannot implement the decision to supervise Syrian flights more closely because Syrian Arab Airlines does not serve Tokyo.

Britain has had no Syrian flights since breaking relations with Damascus. The other 10

nations are to consider a common policy to include routine searches of Syrian aircraft and withdrawal of privileges normally granted to air crew.

WELLINGTON: President of New Zealand, Sir George Porter, yesterday said his country supplied US arms to Iran to secure the release of American hostages in Lebanon (Ap reports). He also reiterated that Israel wants the Middle East proclaimed a nuclear-free zone, similar to those in the South Pacific and South America.



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Caribbean states tone down resolution on Falklands fishing zone

From Martha Honey, Guatemala City

Pro-British Caribbean states have succeeded in "softening" a draft resolution on the Falkland Islands to be presented to the Organization of American States' Permanent Council, OAS sources say.

These officials say, however, that Latin American countries, who hold a majority of 18 of the 31 seats in the organization, may still try to introduce on the floor a tough version condemning Britain's declaration of a greatly expanded fishing zone around the Falklands.

According to these sources, in intense behind-the-scenes negotiations the resolution originally drafted by Uruguay "keeps changing all the time" but the condemnation of Britain has been very much softened.

A member of the US delegation said a version likely to be presented before an extraordinary session of the OAS Permanent Council, composed of foreign ministers and heads of delegation, "does not condemn Britain but does ask that they not enforce their latest claim".

Late last month Britain announced that it was extending its fishing zone around the Falklands from three to nearly 200 miles.

This claim, which Britain

says it will begin enforcing on February 1, 1987, overlaps with Argentina's territorial waters and has provoked a strong reaction throughout Latin America.

The Uruguayan draft resolution also calls for Britain and Argentina to resume discussions on the question of sovereignty of the Falklands.

The US official said the wording of the draft was "somewhat ambiguous" as to whether, in addition, it recognized Argentina's claims to the islands and to the mineral and fish-rich waters surrounding them.

OAS diplomatic sources say this is a politically divisive issue, with the US apparently willing to back a call to negotiate, but not a resolution supporting Argentina's territorial claims.

Latin American states back Argentina's claims to the Falklands. But several, including the host country Guatemala, favour passage of a more moderate resolution aimed simply at getting Britain to withdraw its extension of territorial waters.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, who arrived late on Monday and went immediately into private talks with the Argentine Foreign Minister, Señor Dante Cap-

uto, is said to be also working to find a compromise solution.

The other potentially explosive issue before the OAS is that of the expanding US war against Nicaragua and the fate of the stalemate Latin American peace initiative known as the Contadora Group.

Eight Latin American states, with the five Central American nations, have reached a deadlock with pro-US Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador, announcing that they are no longer willing under present circumstances to sit down with the Marxist Nicaraguan Government.

Guatemala and the eight Latin American countries have been meeting here privately to try, one official said, "to come out with a joint resolution and find a way to unblock the status quo".

Diplomatic sources say the US is working to prevent an OAS debate on the Nicaraguan conflict because such a debate is certain to be critical of the Reagan Administration.

Several Latin American diplomats claim that the US has planted "disinformation" in the press to create divisions among Contadora Group countries.



A Rome police official trying to persuade two traffic policemen to take off the surgeons' masks which they wore yesterday in protest at the city's smog problem. At rush hour, carbon monoxide readings are well above levels hazardous to health.

Gorbachov gets even tougher on drink

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Communist Party is planning to intensify the controversial clampdown on alcohol first introduced by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov in June 1985. It has also called for stricter legal measures to prevent the growing spread of drug addiction.

The new drive was unveiled yesterday in an official ac-

count published in the Soviet press of a special meeting called by leading members of the party's Central Committee. Among those attending were senior law officers, heads of government ministries.

According to figures released after the meeting, the anti-alcohol campaign in its first 15 months has caused a reduction of more than one third in the amount of alcohol consumed and a similar

reduction in the amount of absenteeism in state-run factories. Unspecified reductions in the crime rate and car accidents were also noted.

Despite the reported success of the anti-alcohol campaign, the Central Committee members called for a new crackdown on what was admitted as a corresponding rise in home-distilled vodka (a lethal poison known as *samogon*) and they issued stern public criticism of

the failure of some state concerns to switch, as ordered, from the production of alcoholic to non-alcoholic drinks.

Western observers said the clampdown on alcohol has prompted an increase in drug abuse appeared to be backed up by the communiqué issued after the meeting which attacked "imperfections" in legal and medical institutions in handling the struggle against drug addiction.

US/Soviet pact on exploring Mars

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The US and the Soviet Union have agreed on a new space pact for co-operation in the unmanned exploration of Mars, other planets and deep space. President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, may sign the accord early next year.

The agreement centres on co-ordination of projects and exchange of data rather than development of space mission hardware. *Aviation Week and Space Technology* magazine said.

It will mean the sharing of data from existing missions such as the Soviet Phobos probe to study the moons of Mars and the American Mars Observer spacecraft to be launched in the early 1990s.

The new agreement specifically limits technology transfer to the Soviets, although some segments of the Defence Department are expected to continue opposition to the renewed co-operation. *Aviation Week* said.

The 1972 space co-operation pact lapsed in 1982 when martial law was enforced in Poland.

During the pact negotiations the Russians avoided leaking space co-operation to US commissions on President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.

Captured technician

Peres attempts to protect Thatcher

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Mounting speculation in the world's press "notably in Britain" persuaded the Israeli Government to admit it had captured Mr Mordechai Vanunu, the nuclear technician who told *The Sunday Times* that Israel had a nuclear arsenal.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Foreign Minister, admitted this on Monday night in Chicago. It is obvious that the disclosure was made largely to try to save Mrs Margaret Thatcher from further embarrassment. The Israeli admission came only after the publication of stories claiming that Mr Peres had a conversation with her about Mr Vanunu before he disappeared from London on September 30.

Denying any telephone discussion with Mrs Thatcher on how the nuclear technician was to be brought to Israel from Britain, Mr Peres refused to shed any light on how this was done. This, therefore, continues to cause problems for the British Prime Minister.

With Mrs Thatcher facing parliamentary calls for an enquiry into the circumstances of Mr Vanunu's disappearance from Britain, the Foreign Office has asked the Israeli Government to clarify its statement on Sunday, which merely denied that "Vanunu was 'kidnapped' on British soil".

Mr William Squire, the British Ambassador in Tel Aviv, has asked for this clarification from Mr Yossi Beilin, the political Director General of the Foreign Ministry and one of Mr Peres' closest personal advisers.

However, with Mr Peres away in America and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, reportedly furious at the way foreign press reports eventually forced an admission that Mr Vanunu was in Israel, there seems little chance of early clarification clear enough to help Mrs Thatcher this week.

Explaining how Mr Vanunu arrived in Israel is not seen as important here, let alone a priority. With public opinion strongly behind it in any prosecution against him, the Government remains more concerned at trying to convince world opinion that Israel really does not have the nuclear arsenal described in *The Sunday Times*.

Mr Peres said: "This is pretended information." Even though it was untrue the case would go ahead because Mr Vanunu "does not have the right" to disclose issues "which are considered state secrets, or pretending to".

While Mr Peres denied the story in Chicago, President Herzog, on a state visit to New Zealand, was questioned by Mr David Lange, the New

Zealand Prime Minister. Asked if Israel had a nuclear arsenal, Mr Herzog replied: "The answer is 'no', a clear, unequivocal 'no'".

According to informed political sources here it was concern about the international consequences of Mr Vanunu's story which led Mr Peres to telephone Mrs Thatcher before the first version appeared in the *Sunday Mirror* on September 28. It seems that this was only shortly before this that Messad, the Israeli secret service, discovered that Mr Vanunu was trying to sell the story. Mr Peres wanted to explain to Mrs Thatcher that it was innocent and based on information supplied by someone harbouring a grudge after being fired from his job.

Although statements in London and Jerusalem last



Mr Peres: trying to protect Mrs Thatcher.

weekend denied collusion between the two prime ministers in capturing the nuclear scientist, they do not deny that a conversation about the nuclear story took place. Politicians here, who say the tale was common knowledge inside the Knesset, consider the warning from Mr Peres to be perfectly proper and are amazed to find that it is causing problems for Mrs Thatcher.

Meanwhile, the questioning of Mr Vanunu appears to have ended since Mr David Aron, the Police Inspector-General, has confirmed that he is now an inmate of an ordinary prison. This was denied on Sunday, indicating that he was then held in the area of a prison run by Shin Bet, the counter-intelligence agency which usually carries out interrogations.

The charges against Mr Vanunu are therefore thought to be virtually complete and the trial, which almost certainly will be in secret, can go ahead. If convicted of treason he could face at least 20 years in jail.

His family in Beersheva has gone into hiding and several of the 111 people with his surname who are listed in the town's telephone book have applied to the Ministry of the Interior for a change of name.

Israeli ministry staff questioned on fraud

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Police are questioning senior staff in the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Religious Affairs over a bribery and fraud case that has led to the arrest of Mr Rafi Levy, the District Commissioner of Jerusalem, and a senior clergyman in the city's Armenian Church.

Mrs Anna Janbo and her son, Khalil, members of an influential Palestinian family from the West Bank city of Ramallah, have also been

arrested. Police claim they acted as paid go-betweens in helping residents of the occupied territories obtain the special privileges gained by Mr Levy's alleged misuse of his powerful position.

The scale and complexity of the case is such that police suspect the involvement of other senior civil servants. There may be further arrests before those now in custody appear in court on remand next Wednesday.

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Second Swiss company admits dumping poison into Rhine before blaze

From John England, Bonn

West German anger over the pollution of the Rhine following a fire at the Sandoz chemicals plant in Basle grew yesterday when it was disclosed that another Swiss firm had dumped weed-killer into the river at the height of the blaze.

Herr Gerhard Weiser, the Minister for the Environment in the State of Baden-Württemberg, said in Stuttgart that Ciba-Geigy, the Swiss pharmaceuticals firm next to Sandoz, had released 400 kilograms of the weed-killer into the Rhine through its filtration plant.

The company said that damage at the plant had let the substance run out of a tank and into the filtration system and the river. But the chemicals it contained, mostly nitrogen and chlorine, had not poisoned the Rhine with a concentration that would be toxic for fish.

Herr Weiser said Swiss

environment protection authorities suspected Ciba-Geigy of releasing the weed-killer into the river when they could not find it on a list of leaked chemicals issued by Sandoz.

Sandoz directors yesterday said they would pay compensation for polluting the Rhine as the Greens Party in Bonn accused the firm of serious safety lapses in 1981.

Frau Hanneget-Hönes, a Greens MP, said that a report by a Zurich insurance company in 1981 had expressed concern over insufficient fire precautions in Sandoz's chemicals warehouses.

In Bonn yesterday, West German Chemicals Industry Association leaders agreed upon a number of immediate measures to check and to improve safety and warning systems at their plants following a meeting with Herr Walter Wallmann, the Federal Minister for the Environment. Herr Wallmann is to make a

government statement on the consequences of the Sandoz plant fire in the Bundestag tomorrow.

● GENEVA: Ciba-Geigy yesterday confirmed the disclosure by Mr Weiser of a spill of a 400 litres of herbicide, Atrazin, into the Rhine at Basle, but said it occurred the day before the November 1 fire at the Sandoz plant (Alan McGregor writes).

● THE HAGUE: Dutch waterways officials said yesterday that the Swiss chemical pollution was now all within the Netherlands and the worst section was expected to wash into the North Sea by last night (Reuters reports).

● BRUSSELS: Senior French, West German and Dutch government officials yesterday accused Swiss authorities of negligence in their handling of the chemical spill, a Common Market source said (Reuters reports).

Bomb attacks as Botha visits France

Terrorists hit three targets in Paris

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Action Directe, the extreme left-wing terrorist group, claimed responsibility yesterday for three overnight bomb attacks against the Paris offices of Peugeot cars, Total Oil and Pechiney Steel, all of which have commercial links with South Africa. No one was injured.

The group said the attacks, which coincide with the visit to France by President Botha of South Africa, were protesting against support for the Pretoria regime and its apartheid policies from France, Western Europe and the United States.

Anti-apartheid demonstrators later clashed violently with guests arriving at Longueval, in the Somme, for the inauguration by President Botha of a memorial to the 18,500 South African soldiers who fell in France.

Windscreens were smashed and paintwork damaged as cars tried to force their way through a crowd of 500 demonstrators who crossed fields on foot to avoid roadblocks, managing to get within 500 yards of the memorial.

Chants of "Botha murderer" and "Free Mandela" were heard by the 3,000 guests at the ceremony, who included several hundred South African war veterans, among them many blacks.

The only official French representative was the local sub-prefect. The French Government decided to boycott the ceremony and has declined to have any contact with the South African party for fear of offending their African allies on the eve of the Franco-African summit in Lambé, which starts tomorrow.

The National Front sent a delegation of war veterans from Paris, led by two National Front deputies, M Roger Holecindre and M Jean-Pierre Stirbois, deputy leader of the party.

President Botha is due to leave Paris today to for what is described as an "unofficial" visit to the Portuguese archipelago of Madeira. Many Portuguese immigrants to South Africa are from Madeira.



Mr Botha laying flowers on the graves of South African soldiers at Longueval Cemetery.

Pretoria holds campaigning princes

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Two tribal princes who led a popular campaign earlier this year against a plan by the Pretoria to grant "independence" to KwaNdebele, one of 10 reserves or homelands set aside for black occupation, have been arrested and are being held without trial.

Their arrest could overshadow an attempt by the Government to revive the "independence" scheme. Pretoria suffered a major setback last August when the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly voted against "independence", which had been set to take effect on December 11.

The two men, Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, were arrested on Monday morning at the kraal of the Ndzundza royal family near Siyabuswa, a collection of shacks and brick huts dom-

inated by a heavily-guarded administrative compound, which passes for KwaNdebele's capital.

Another member of the family, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, said he had been told by the local police that his two relatives were being held under the state of emergency regulations.

Prince Cornelius said that anonymous pamphlets distributed in Siyabuswa yesterday accused his family of trying to get rid of the KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and of seeking to maintain apartheid by opposing "independence" for the homeland.

The device of "independence" is used by Pretoria to weaken, or to eliminate altogether, the claim of large numbers of blacks to full

citizenship and political rights outside the homelands, which occupy less than 14 per cent of the total land mass of the country.

The excesses of KwaNdebele's local tribal administration forged an unlikely anti-independence alliance between the royal family and young militants.

● Young detainees: An independent monitoring body, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, said yesterday that 66 per cent of emergency detainees it had identified by name were under the age of 25 and 47 per cent under the age of 21. It estimated that about 20,000 people had been detained for varying periods since the state of emergency was declared on June 12.

Bali court reduces Briton's sentence

Jakarta (AFP) — The Balinese High Court has commuted a life sentence to 20 years' jail for a British passport holder caught with 26.7 lbs of hashish.

Russel Duparcq, aged 33, who lives in Sydney, was arrested in September 1985 in Ubud, Bali, after the hashish was found in two hollowed stone statues and a concrete table-top in his rented room.

Pilot dies

Angelholm (Reuters) — An Austrian pilot training in a Swedish-built Draken fighter, criticized as being obsolete and unsafe, died when the plane plunged into the sea off Sweden's west coast.

Pipeline deal

Kampala (AP) — An oil pipeline between the Kenyan border and Kampala will be built by Lomho, the London-based conglomerate, under an agreement with Uganda reported by a government-owned newspaper.

MP killed

Santa Cruz (AFP) — Edmundo Salazar, a left-wing member of the Bolivian Parliament whose committee work had included an investigation into drug trafficking, was murdered in front of his home.

Death penalty

Mount Holly, New Jersey (AP) — A jury granted the request of a 22-year-old man and sentenced him to death instead of life in jail for killing a young mother.

Rape graves

Perth (Reuters) — An arrested couple led police to the shallow graves of four naked women believed to be victims of sex attacks near here.

Rocket delay

Cape Canaveral (AP) — NASA announced the eighth postponement of an Atlas-Centaur rocket that is to launch a US military communications satellite.

Polls resume

Maputo (Reuters) — Mozambique's second general elections since independence in 1975, suspended after President Machel's death last month, have resumed.

Stockholm seeks talks on refugees

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Mr Georg Andersson, the Immigration Minister, has angrily denied that Sweden plans to limit its refugee intake. He said, however, that he was seeking a European ministerial meeting to discuss the growing problem.

His statement to Parliament followed recent incidents involving the deportation of illegal immigrants.

Mr Andersson refused to answer an allegation made by Mrs Maria Leissner, a Liberal MP, that he was helping to bolster racial hatred in Sweden by labelling it as both "grotesque" and "senseless". Mrs Leissner, however, refused to withdraw her allegation, demanding to know whether Sweden had held secret talks with East Germany aimed at stemming the flood of refugees.

Mr Andersson denied that it had, but said it was "intensely" seeking a European ministerial meeting to discuss the problem.

Tension grows in Spanish enclave

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, has been forced, while on an official visit to Latin America, to respond to a new upsurge of tension in Melilla, one of Spain's two enclaves in North Africa claimed by Morocco.

Señor González said on Monday night in Guayaquil that the Socialist Government would continue with the integration of the Muslim population living and working in Melilla, granting Spanish nationality "to those legally entitled to it".

Madrid is now faced with a growing alienation of its Arab population in Melilla over the chronic and inexplicable slowness in granting Spanish nationality to those Arabs who want it.

The Madrid Interior Ministry has admitted that only 400 of the 2,000 Spanish passports applied for by Arabs in the enclave this year have been granted so far.

There are between 20,000 and 30,000 Arabs of Moroccan origin in the enclave out of a total population of some

65,000. But the Spanish Christian population, which lives largely from trading with surrounding Morocco, resists integration.

Tension shot up after a weekend assembly in Melilla of some 2,000 Arabs summoned by Aomar Mohamedi Duda, a local Muslim leader, declared they had "lost all confidence in the Spanish Government" and asserted the enclave's "Arab, Muslim and Maghrebi" character.

Granting dual Spanish and Moroccan nationality is the only solution, the assembly found, adding a threat to look from now on for support "from all sympathetic Arab peoples".

The Muslim leader, who was appointed the Interior Ministry's adviser on Muslim affairs two months ago after he helped put down five days of street disturbances in the enclave over the passport issue, has now threatened to resign. Yesterday he warned the Spanish Government not to issue alien identity cards to any local Muslims.

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US Catholic bishops face threat of split over Vatican actions

From Michael Dwyer, Washington

American Roman Catholic bishops have been meeting in Washington this week in an atmosphere of crisis, as recent Vatican actions against liberal Catholics and pronouncements on sexual morality have stirred up widespread anger here and threaten to cause a schism within the US Catholic Church.

Bishop James Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, the outgoing President of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, told the opening session of their annual meeting on Monday there was the danger of a "growing and dangerous disaffection between the Vatican and the US Church".

He said he had proposed a meeting between the Pope and top US church officials to try to ease tensions before the Pope visits eight American cities next year, and said the Vatican had responded positively.

There have been warnings that the papal visit could be marked by angry demonstrations if the tension worsens.

At issue are the Pope's recent attempts to rein in reform and quiet dissent, especially in the United States, his forthright condemnation

Catholic homosexual group, Dignity, during its 1983 convention in Seattle.

The organization has held regular meetings before in churches in New York, Chicago, Baltimore and elsewhere, with the consent and even occasional officiation of conservative bishops. However, liberals complain, Archbishop Hunhausen has also been prominent in opposing nuclear arms, provoking his opponents to complain volubly to the Vatican about his liturgical practices.

Last month the Vatican released a document specifying some of the charges against the Archbishop, which included the practising in Catholic hospitals of contraceptive sterilizations; the reception of non-Catholics in the communion; the use of former priests in teaching positions or as leading participants at Mass; the improper ministry to homosexuals; and the disregard of rules on the annulment of marriage.

Bishop Malone singled out the affair as a central issue in the Vatican struggle to reassert orthodoxy. He defended the conference's right to discuss the case, despite the ban on interference in relations between the Pope and a local bishop, and said the conference was simply trying to offer "fraternal support" to Archbishop Hunhausen and the Seattle Church.

The disciplining comes in the wake of a Vatican ban in the summer on Father Charles Curran, who has been forbidden to teach theology at the Catholic university in Washington because of his liberal views on sexual morality.

Others recently banned or rebuked include Sister Patricia Hussey, who was told to stick to the Church stand on abortion, and Sister Barbara Ferraro, who joined her in signing an advertisement supporting a woman's right to choose an abortion; Sarah Beth Eason, aged 12, who was told to recant her support for a statement on abortion or leave her Catholic school; Father Terrence Sweeney, who left the Jesuit order in August after refusing to suppress a survey of bishops' views on celibacy and women priests; and Miss Mary Ann Sorrentino, who

was excommunicated for her activism in upholding abortion in a planned parenthood group.

Surveys show that Vatican teaching is increasingly at odds with the views of most US Catholics. On abortion, more than a third favour keeping it legal. On divorce, most Catholics believe people should be allowed to divorce and remarry. Most also see nothing wrong in pre-marital sex, favour the use of contraceptives and say women and married men should not be excluded from the priesthood. And roughly half favour legalizing homosexual relations.

The US Catholic Church,

Conservatives say it is high time the Pope reaffirmed his authority

with 52 million members, is large and influential.

The bishops say this is the worst crisis with the Vatican since their national conference began 20 years ago. But there were similar strains between Rome and the US at the turn of the century, when the pope strongly condemned "Americanism" in the Church, and US Catholic support for the separation of Church and state.

Liberal concern at the Vatican crackdown has been reinforced by the steady papal appointment of conservative bishops who mirror the Pope's traditional views. US conservative Catholics say it is high time the Pope reaffirmed his authority, and blame the US hierarchy for not reasserting Catholic teaching forcefully.

The Hunhausen case has led to considerable controversy in Catholic publications here. More than 13,000 Catholics in Washington State signed petitions asking the Pope to restore the Archbishop's full authority in the five areas where he has been stripped of power. The bishops will discuss the issue in closed session.

On Monday Bishop Malone also highlighted disagreement on the ordination of women and on theological teaching. He said the Church must recognize that more had to be done to end the inequality faced by women.



A soldier, wearing a First World War helmet, taking a photograph with his pocket camera of the Armistice Day celebrations on the Champs-Élysées yesterday.

EEC aid tailored to needs of recipients

From Our Correspondent Brussels

Common Market development aid will take a new and more effective course in the wake of the decision by EEC development ministers to tailor it to the needs of recipient countries.

After years in which the entire European food-aid budget was geared to disposing of EEC food surpluses instead of the needs of the Third World, Britain and the European Commission have taken the lead in changing the priorities.

The 12 ministers decided yesterday that food aid should now be used, together with other development aid, to make the best possible use of the resources of Third World countries to develop their own agriculture and economies.

They also decided that food could be bought from other developing countries and given to nations where there was famine. The EEC's money would be more usefully employed in this way than by giving away European products which are of no use to starving children.

The decision gives long-overdue recognition to the serious problem created by dumping EEC wheat or milk products in the Third World.

It has long been argued by aid organizations that food aid can undermine the agricultural economy of countries where farmers can then not sell the domestic produce and that wheat aid often changes tastes away from traditional food. Many Third World regions have allergies to dairy products which makes donations of milk powder pointless and sometimes damaging.

Singapore opposition leader is jailed

From M. G. C. Pillai Kuala Lumpur

Mr Joshua Benjamin Jeyarajam, Singapore's Opposition leader and a bitter political opponent of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, lost his seat in Parliament yesterday as he began a one-month jail sentence.

He was also fined \$55,000 (£1500). The High Court rejected his appeal against a lower court conviction for fraud arising out of his Workers' Party funds, and refused him leave to appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. Convicted with him was the chairman of his party.

Mr Jeyarajam told several hundred people who stood outside the High Court yesterday that he would return.

Mr Jeyarajam, aged 58 and a British-trained barrister, became the unlikely challenger to Mr Lee's autocratic hold over Singapore when he was unexpectedly returned to Parliament in a by-election in 1981.

His support increased over the years and in the 1984 general elections was returned with a larger majority.

It was one man against the system and Mr Lee promised to remove him from the public scene.

This has now occurred since a Member of Parliament automatically loses the seat if he is fined more than \$52,000 (£600) or jailed for more than 12 months.

The Government's campaign against him began from the day he entered Parliament. He was the first opposition member in 14 years and his performance was enough to send a second man to Parliament in the 1984 elections.

The Government enacted several laws to circumscribe their activities in Parliament including the removal of protection for libel for statements uttered in the House.

Mr Jeyarajam had widened debate but whether he has succeeded in persuading more Singaporeans to come out and be counted is uncertain.

Under Singaporean laws the Government need not hold a by-election except at its convenience. If Mr Jeyarajam is replaced by another opposition member, then the problems for the ruling People's Action Party would only be compounded, sources in Singapore said last night.

Canadian Liberal leader challenged

From John Best Ottawa

Mr John Turner's hopes of retaining the leadership of the Canadian Liberal Party were dealt another blow yesterday when a prominent Quebec Liberal spoke out against him.

Mr Marc Lalonde, a former Finance Minister, called a press conference in Montreal to announce that he favoured a leadership review. More than 3,000 Liberals will vote on that question at a party convention at the end of the month.

Mr Turner, who was Prime Minister briefly in 1984 after taking over the Liberal leadership from Mr Pierre Trudeau, could have a difficult time holding on to his job. Many Liberals feel that at the age of 57 he is not the strong leader needed to restore the party to power.

They point to the fact that while the Liberals have for several months led the ruling Conservatives in the opinion polls, Mr Turner himself has consistently trailed the other party leaders.

Mr Lalonde, who was a senior Cabinet minister for 12 years in successive Trudeau governments, is a power to be reckoned with in French-speaking Quebec - traditionally a Liberal stronghold despite the Conservatives winning 58 of 75 seats in the 1984 election. Outside Quebec, however, he is anything but universally popular and his views may not sway the convention.

The increasingly vicious fight took a new twist at the weekend when a group of 20

disident Liberals gathered in Montreal to form a "Dump Turner Movement".

A few weeks earlier, it was reported that a group of Liberals was scheming to bring back Mr Trudeau. This, however, was denied by Senator Keith Davey, around whom the cabal was said to be forming.

A strong "Keep-Turner Movement" also exists, however. Recently, it published a list of more than 100 prominent Liberals who have pledged loyalty to him.

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Gandhi moves into spotlight for summit and Gorbachov visit

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, steps once more this week upon the international stage for the fortnight's festival of foreign affairs. The two-week season begins as India takes over the leadership of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (Saarc), the seven-nation group of some of the poorest and most populous countries in the world.

It ends with a visit to Delhi by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, which is likely to be nothing less than triumphal.

India's power and size in the South Asian region is such that for many years the other countries had feared to form a regional association lest it simply proved a vehicle for India's dominant ambitions. These fears were overcome last year in Bangladesh when Saarc was officially formed at

11,000 police for Asian summit

Bangalore (Reuters) - At least 11,000 policemen backed up by commandos have been called in to guard South Asian leaders meeting next Sunday at a summit conference in this southern Indian city.

"We consider the threat to lives of leaders from extremists as very real," a government spokesman told a press conference on the meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC).

He declined to disclose the basis of the threat or say whether police had put under house arrest any suspected Sikh and Tamil militants in Bangalore.

A summit meeting in the until then sadly underused Parliament building in Delhi.

Yesterday officials were to begin the discussions for the second Saarc summit, which is being held in Bangalore, capital of the southern Indian state of Karnataka. As Mr Gandhi takes over the chairmanship from President Ershad of Bangladesh, some aspects of regional affairs are not very nappy.

Bilateral links between India and its western neighbour Pakistan are worse than they have been for some time. They have been badly affected by the Karachi hijack, Punjab terrorism, America's intention to supply a sophisticated airborne early warning system to Pakistan and reports that

Pakistan has just conducted a test on a "bringer" for a nuclear bomb. Relations are so bad that President Zia-ul-Haq has downgraded the summit meeting by announcing that he will not attend, and Paki-

stan will instead be represented by the cipher-like figure of Mr Mohammad Junejo, the Prime Minister.

Though bilateral - and indeed political matters - are officially ruled out of discussions at the summit, they are bound to colour events in Bangalore. The weekend crackdown against the Tamil militants in Madras, will to some extent improve the atmosphere between India and Sri Lanka, as well as helping the task of the security forces charged with guarding the seven delegations.

The security arrangements for the summit have just been reviewed by Mr Buta Singh, the Home Minister, during a visit to the summit city. The huge security operation has been undertaken in close co-operation with the other member nations, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

Security, too, seems likely to be a major consideration when Mr Gorbachov arrives - though there is no official confirmation, the date of his visit is said to be November 25. The Russian leader is expected to spend all of his four-day visit in the Indian capital, and it will be up to his wife, Mrs Raisa Gorbachov, to undertake the photogenic forays to such tourist sites as the Taj Mahal.

The visit will include the signing of a new economic agreement, as well as a number of protocols, one of which relates to the opening of new consulates.

But these nuts and bolts will pale into insignificance beside the atmosphere of peace, co-operation and friendship that will be generated. Mr N. D. Tiwari, the new Minister for External Affairs, said yesterday that not only would it be a landmark in strengthening relations between India and the Soviet Union, it would also have a positive and healthy influence in the region and in reducing international tensions.

Mr Tiwari has just returned from a visit to Moscow where the plans for the Gorbachov visit were finalized in a series of talks with Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Russian Foreign Minister. Speaking in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament, Mr Tiwari said that Mr Gorbachov was looking forward to his visit, which would enable the two countries to raise their relations to a higher level.

He said there was "full understanding on all issues economic, technical and scientific relations". It was agreed he said, that India and Russia would go ahead with science and technology.



Mr Kim Dae-jung, the South Korean dissident leader, sitting in his car in Seoul's main square yesterday as police prevented him attending anti-Government rallies.

Mr Kim was held in the car for more than two hours and was then forcibly taken home and put under house arrest. His aides said last night that a police van was blocking the drive of his home in west Seoul and that scores of security men were ringing the single-storey building.

Hasenfus awaits verdict

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The revolutionary People's Tribunal trying the American aviator Mr Eugene Hasenfus on charges including terrorism, has begun considering its verdict.

After a trial lasting three weeks, the non-jury court closed the proceedings to any further evidence on Monday night. It has three days from that time to deliver a decision.

Mr Hasenfus, aged 45, was shot down in a plane loaded with arms on October 5. He admitted flying weapons to the Contra rebels, but pleaded not guilty to terrorism, conspiracy, and violating Nicaraguan security.

The defence has argued that he was only an employee of the US aviation company contracted to deliver supplies to the Contras; the prosecution alleges the company was a front for the CIA, and that Mr Hasenfus knew this.

MANAGUA: Nicaragua said yesterday that Contras had killed seven civilians in an attack on a village and that 22 rebels were killed in battle with troops close to where the supply plane was downed last month (Reuters reports).

US Navy ships slip quietly out of China

From Robert Gries, Peking

Three warships from the US Pacific Fleet left the port of Qingdao yesterday morning after a quiet visit marking the first appearance of the American Navy in China's coastal waters since 1949.

The chief characteristic of the visit to the former German naval base that later served as a US Navy port in the 1940s, was its predictability. As with the visit of British warships to Shanghai earlier this year, nothing untoward occurred.

This was a drastic change from America's military confrontations with China during the past 30 years, directly in Vietnam.

US officials admitted that negotiations for the six-day visit of the USS Reeves, a guided-missile cruiser, the USS Rentz, a guided-missile frigate, and the USS Oldendorf, a destroyer, were smoothed by the Shanghai visit of the Royal Navy.

Last year a scheduled US Navy port call at Shanghai was postponed when a controversy arose over whether the ships were carrying nuclear weapons. This time, however, Peking and Washington appeared to agree to say as little as possible about the nuclear weapons issue.

Army's shadow on Dhaka democracy

From Ahmed Fazi, Dhaka

From its green cantonment on the outskirts of Dhaka, the Army casts a long shadow over the new democracy that 100 million Bangladeshis woke up to yesterday.

General Ershad, the country's military ruler, announcing the end of martial law, said a new era had begun. But he cautioned his countrymen that "irresponsible politics" could once again lead to chaos.

There was no euphoria on the first day of civilian rule on the streets of the capital, where scores of people had been killed or maimed during the long struggle against martial law.

"Martial law may not be on the books any more but the power has not shifted from the barracks," said Sheikh Hasina Wazed, the leader of the Awami League, the country's largest opposition party.

The opposition called for a fresh round of protest starting today and pledged to continue the struggle to unseat General Ershad.

Fears that the military would exercise power were fuelled by General Ershad's remarks that the Army would

THE ARTS

Harmless outrage in a comedy fit for all

TELEVISION

In the old black and white days, television comedy was a matter of consensus. Divisive sitcom arrived only when writers moved down the social scale to introduce working-class characters, some of whom were not nice and used "bad language".

Now it is probably fair to say that the over-50s still prefer their comedy bland and without social content, while the post-Python generation is faced with anarchy and farce laced with children's smut and gore. The last two episodes of ITV's *Girls on Top*, for example, included derogatory remarks by two girls about the habits of their former flatmate's knickers and the raucous snuffing of a man's smelly socks.

It all seems a curious regression into the dark ages of comedy for those of us who

grew up with the satire boom of the Sixties - That Was The Era That Was. And, if we want some sharp-edged, elegantly outrageous comedy, where do we turn? The agreeably accurate Victoria Wood is back on BBC2, *Fawlty Towers* repeats remain popular, but mostly we turn to America, to *M*A*S*H*, *Golden Girls* (which more on Saturday), *Cheers*, *Taxi* and of course *Soap* (Channel 4).

This is positively the last series of *Soap*, because America's Moral Minority has pressured advertisers into boycotting it. There are no four-letter words in the show, and the discreetly faded-out sex scenes would have passed the Hayes Code, so what is all the fuss about? Probably the

Aids age is not the best time to have, in Jodie, a charming bisexual hero-figure (on the other hand perhaps it is just the right time); the outrageousness of *Soap* consists entirely in the range of social, sexual and criminal aberrations the characters represent, their childlike acceptance of, well, of almost anything, and their likeableness despite it all.

Soap is the brainchild of Susan Harris. Her bizarre imagination, sharp-edged scripts and sheer nerve must take primary responsibility for the show's success, but a large measure of credit is also due to the ebullient cast, and to the slick veteran director Jay Sandrich, whose past successes include *Lucy* and the *Dick Van Dyke* shows.

Anne Campbell Dixon

ROCK

Van Morrison Hammersmith Odeon

As Van Morrison's superb backing band played a breezy instrumental version of "Moondance" prior to the maestro's grand entrance, a roadie wandered on stage to make a final adjustment to the monitor speakers at the front. A great cheer went up from the audience, many of whom had plainly mistaken the minion for Morrison himself, an easy error to make given the gloomy lighting and Morrison's sublime lack of "star" pretension.

His voice is another matter, and there are few who would fail to recognise the gruff tones and richly evocative qualities that Morrison is able to conjure from lyrics enunciated like a man delivering a philosophical dissertation while garbling. Though the bulk of this brisk, well-paced set comprised his own mystical blend of blues, soul and jazz, perhaps best described as modern spiritual music, even standards like Tommy Edwards' "It's All in the Game" and Sonny Boy Williamson's "Help Me" became uniquely personalized by Morrison's idiosyncratic delivery.

The band watched him like hawks, waiting for unpredictable signals to indicate either stark shifts in volume or extended ad lib sections where Morrison's voice would descend to the level of a hoarse whisper, snarling phrases with disquieting intensity. These twists and the lack of any formal count-ins to the songs contrived to keep what was potentially a super-dick



Van Morrison: tremendous emotional tug and a continuing sense of touch and timing in live performance

mode in the "rough diamond" band that Morrison prefers. The newest material tended to find him in gentle reflective moods; "Foreign Window" and "In the Garden" were both laced with religious references, while "Here Comes the Knight" was a slow ballad with big brass chords shifting in majestic sweeps. But the best moment was the segue

David Sinclair

ENTERTAINMENTS

<h3>CONCERTS</h3> <p>BARBICAN HALL 628 8706/0308 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL 01-236 3191, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>OPERA & BALLET</h3> <p>COLLIERIE 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>THEATRES</h3> <p>ALFRED HITCHCOCK 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>ALFRED HITCHCOCK 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>THEATRE OF COMEDY</h3> <p>THEATRE OF COMEDY 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>THEATRE OF COMEDY 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>ART GALLERIES</h3> <p>ART GALLERIES 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>ART GALLERIES 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>CINEMAS</h3> <p>CINEMAS 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>CINEMAS 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>THE MALL GALLERIES</h3> <p>THE MALL GALLERIES 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>THE MALL GALLERIES 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>WOMAN IN MIND</h3> <p>WOMAN IN MIND 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>WOMAN IN MIND 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>	<h3>THEATRE OF COMEDY</h3> <p>THEATRE OF COMEDY 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p> <p>THEATRE OF COMEDY 01-236 3161, 01-236 8900 7.30pm. The 1986/87 season begins with a concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. Tickets: £10-£25.</p>
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THE ARTS

Amazing leap into the future

John Russell Taylor, in Amsterdam, reviews a spectacular celebration of a turbulent time in Holland's history

GALLERIES

In an Amsterdam recently rocked by quite violent demonstrations against the opening of the new Museum of Modern Art, it is not perhaps so odd that the major shows in the city at present are all connected with the iconoclasm. Indeed, there are, throughout Holland, no fewer than seven shows all related to one another and to the same subject. The iconoclasm in question is nothing to do with the oddities of 20th-century opinion, however, but the great destruction of Papist art which took place in Holland in 1566, and again, in a more thoroughgoing way, from 1580, when Roman Catholic worship was officially forbidden by the authorities.

This may sound like a purely historical excursion, and no doubt that is so in some sections, notably the show in Amsterdam at the Gemeentearchief, entitled *Turbulent Days* (until Saturday), which sensibly confines itself to filling in the background in the growth of Amsterdam and the changes in its social structure at around this time. But the principal show at the Rijksmuseum until November 22, *Art Before the Iconoclasm: North Netherlands 1525-1580*, though it too has its historic interest, is an exhibition of international importance, and in many respects a revelation.

The point is not so much the ending of this phase in the iconoclasm as the astonishing leap forward that Netherlands art took in these few short years, from the Middle Ages to the High Renaissance. Of course, it had a lot to do with history: the rapid development of Amsterdam into a centre of international trade and the jumping-off point for maritime exploration meant that the citizens became much more cosmopolitan-minded, the artists were more inclined to travel, especially to Italy, and there was a more receptive public for the new ideas they brought back.

The astounding fame of the Rembrandt era in Dutch art, with its primarily secular interests, has tended to obscure, even in Holland, the glory of



Early example of Renaissance Italian impact on Dutch art in Jacob van Oostzaan's *Sam and the Witch of Endor*

what came before, even without the brutal punctuation of the iconoclasm. But the new Rijksmuseum show, which draws on collections as far-flung as Leningrad and Baltimore, should permanently open eyes to the splendours of the Dutch 16th century.

Some of this is summed up in the curious *trompe-l'oeil* self-portrait by Maarten van Heemskerck from the Fitzwilliam, in which the older painter shows himself in front of a painting of his earlier self painting the Colosseum in Rome. It is an image of enormous confidence, and these qualities are not belied by the other Heemskercks in the show, such as the amazing *Triptych with the Crucifixion* from the Hermitage, where the compositional intricacies learnt in Italy are combined with a very characteristically Dutch taste for ruthless realism in the depiction of the faces of the crowd. This ability of Heemskerck to absorb Italian influence but not be overwhelmed by it seems to be fairly typical of the Dutch artists of this period.

Equally striking is the work of Heemskerck's master Jan van Scorel, in which one can

sense even more intensely the excitingly precarious balance between the Northern and the Latin approaches. His *Triptych of The Virgin and Child with Donor*, here reunited for the first time in centuries from Berlin and Tambow, has this same distinctive quality, and elsewhere one can see just what a revelation Italian art must have been to him when one compares these paintings with the very Dutch, very realistic *Twelve Members of the Jerusalem Brotherhood* (including himself) all in one uncompromising row across the panel, which is only about two years earlier.

The show also contains sculpture (a little), a wide variety of drawings and prints, examples of the decorative and domestic arts and even a full-scale stained-glass window, on holiday as it were from St John's Church in Gouda, while it is being restored, by the great master of the time, Dirck Crabeth. This last does vividly make the point that artists in such media, though often closely comparable with their peers in easel-painting, are very seldom compared because of the relative inaccessibility of their work.

OPERA

Die Fledermans

Fernoy Centre, King's Lynn

Opera - even *Die Fledermans*, even *The Bat* - is something of an event in Lowestoft, Ramsgate, Corby, even in King's Lynn; and 15 towns in East Anglia and the northern Home Counties have Opera East to thank for making it happen at all.

Their stark, economic *Carmen* two years ago was memorable; this year's Johann Strauss proves an almost insuperable challenge on half a shoestring.

The orchestra, a band of a baker's dozen, rise to that challenge superbly. Conducted by Howard Burrell, they play like fun-loving *Kaffeehaus* serenaders, even striking up a waltz or two as Act II changes into Act III. Otherwise it is goodbye to Vienna. Robert Carson sets his portable production in the age of the portable radio; it is the hedonism and posturing of the 1960s which he celebrates.

In *Les Brothers* set of silvery reflecting wall-panels,

a blowy Adele (Deborah Clague) chews gum and vacuum-cleans; Rosalind (Fiona O'Neill) flannels her Yves St Laurent Mondrian mini-dress; Alfred (Timothy Evans-Jones) is idolized on an Ekco turntable; Eisenstein (Philip Curtis) loses his battle with the traffic warden. The accents (particularly Jonathan Brill's Glaswegian Froch) are as embarrassing as David Parry's English translation; attempts to merge the twist with the waltz are disastrous.

Where the production saves itself is in the ingenious solutions offered to the short-fall of sheer personnel. The Act II finale, which I was dreading, is a *tour de force*, with the help of fashion-model dummies on skateboards at Orlofsky's party, and with shrewd pacing in the pit.

Vocally it is still spry rather than champagne. The principals are double-cast, but neither soprano I heard has adequate brilliance and neither tenor enough élan. But Jennifer Higgins's gleaming Orlofsky, with Glyndebourne and Kent experience behind her, is a voice to follow, and so is Christopher Blades, who governs with resonant authority as the Frank.

Hilary Finch

The Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels returns to business tomorrow night, after an ambitious and controversial renovation, when Sir John Pritchard conducts *Der Rosenkavalier*. Julia Owen reports

Looking for the room at the top



Gérard Mortier (above), unrepentantly delighted with the new house; and Maurice Béjart, temporarily a martyr at the Circus



The last great national building, explains one Flemish-speaking arts observer with passion. "If we lose this building, we haven't anything more."

Gérard Mortier is Flemish, from Ghent, a lawyer by training. Caught up with the administrative side of the Festival of Flanders, his passion for the theatre, and opera in particular, combined with his driving ambition soon took him to full-time theatre management jobs in Germany. His appointment at the Monnaie five years ago came at the time as something of a surprise; in retrospect it was the inevitable choice. Diminutive, charming and conservatively dressed in immaculate navy blazer and grey flannels, he does look disarmingly like a Ghent lawyer. Talked of as a possible candidate for jobs in the big league - New York, London or Milan - Mortier is showing his merle at the Monnaie. "The Mint with the Hole", as the Monnaie was dubbed during the removal of the old

dome roof, was in fact originally built on the site of the old city mint in the Hôtel d'Ostrevant after the devastation of the French bombardment which flattened most of medieval Brussels in 1695. Napoleon, passing through in 1810, thought the city could do with a larger cultural establishment among other things and had plans drawn up by Damesme for a new theatre. The gaslit auditorium erupted with the spark of revolution 20 years later. As Aubert's long-forgotten duet from *La Muette de Portici* whipped the audience to "Amour sacré de la patrie", they rushed out on to the streets and began the short but violent revolution which was to bring Brussels to independence.

In 1885, during a rehearsal for Meyerbeer's *Prophète*, the Monnaie burnt down. As in 1985 it took just one year to rebuild the theatre. Poelaert, architect of the absurdly ornate Palace of Justice, got the job. Instead of a traditional Italian-style opera-house, he went for the French, with balconies and loggias and a perfectly awful ceiling of airborne masons in drapery that hangs as heavily as wet bath-towels - which is the other great Monnaie controversy.

Mortier wanted it restored. The auditorium has mostly been left intact, with red plush seats, carved gilt torchères and little plaques of honour to such musicians as Offenbach, Meyerbeer and Grétry. The other artworks in the foyer and in the new Salon Royal have been drastically rethought. Paid for by generous corporate sponsors, two Americans were chosen to live up to the expanded brief. LeWitt did the zebra-striped marble floor and Sam Francis did the ceiling, which is cheerful and blobby and, most importantly, modern. "We wanted to put a modern stamp on this building. This is the signature of our age," explains the ebullient Mortier. He did not give in so easily over the ceiling in the auditorium, which is now an expensive and painstakingly faithful copy of the old chocolate-box lid.

But controversy in the Opera is nothing new. At least downstairs in the bowels of the theatre the technicians and spear-carriers are content. The phantom of the opera would have no hiding-place here among the finely polished lockers of the chorus dressing-room and the rough brick vaulted instrument store. In the modern canteen, lighting men sit shoulder to shoulder with baritones and contraltos tucking into a sturdy diet of watercress and rich cream flans. The whole atmosphere of the theatre is happier than seasoned observers have noticed during recent years.

The question now is whether the new Monnaie will attract the calibre of international stars and soloists it deserves, or whether the grandiose scheme of the architect Charles Vandenhove and his team will remain the empty showcase for middle-of-the-road productions it became in the Seventies. For Gérard Mortier the real work at the Théâtre de la Monnaie has still to begin.

THE ROYAL OPERA

JENŪFA

Conductor: Bernard Haitink
Soprano: Yael Lyubimov
Scenery: Yuri Lyubimov
Costumes: Paul Hermou
Lighting: Paul Hermou & Robert Bryan

Nov 17, 20
Dec 3, 6
at 7.30pm
Nov 25, 28
at 7.00pm



01-240 1066
Tickets £2-£40

CONCERT

Nash Ensemble/ Friend

Elizabeth Hall/
Radio 3

Only a few years ago it would have been unthinkable that the BBC should be able to commission a young Soviet composer, and still more unthinkable that the composer should be able to fulfil the commission with a setting of poems by Mandelstam. The appearance of Elena Firsova's solo cantata *Earthly Life*, which had its first performance in Monday night's Radio 3 Russian Season concert, therefore would be specially welcome if it could be taken as a sign that the Soviet authorities are recognizing the vitality of past and present artists, and moving beyond the crude (and worse) attempts at stifling.

Programming the Firsova alongside Stravinsky's *Three Quarter Pieces* suggested how long the wait has been, for only now does it seem possible for Russian composers to make contact with what was Stravinsky's 70 and 80 years ago: the objectivity, the mechanical pursuing, the intricate simplicity, the utterly fresh, naked lyricism that has its basis in the modes and repeated motifs of Russian folk-song. *Earthly Life* is at the

same time a half-hour miniature *Song of the Earth*, with two sharply and timely grotesque scherzos separating three songs of increasingly intense and confident ecstasy.

On one level the setting is immediately responsive to the words: one hears, for instance, the "muffled sound of fruit falling from the tree" in the first song, and the celebration of the body in the second. But beneath that one senses a requiem for Mandelstam, and beneath that a fiercely beautiful piece of music for soprano, flute, harp, percussion and strings. Penelope Walsley-Clark sang it with an entirely convincing frozen passion. Lionel Friend conducted a performance that lived up to the refinement of Firsova's scoring.

The same musicians were also responsible for the cool, guileless offering of a concertum by Alfred Schnittke, his *Three Madrigals*, for soprano, harp, percussion and string trio, setting Francisco Tárrega's riddling, cryptic little poems that seem to tell the same story, from three different viewpoints, in three different languages. Schnittke does much the same, with slight suggestions of a baroque cantata for the French text, a Webern song for the German and night-club singing for the English, and with a coda that loops, snake-like, back to the beginning, the whole thing ringing with unswerving logic on its slightly mad premises.

Paul Griffiths

JAZZ

Lee Konitz Ronnie Scott's

One of the important things about jazz - perhaps its most special attribute - derives from the listener's knowledge that it has never happened quite like this before, and never will again. That combination of uniqueness and ephemerality gives the music its fourth dimension, and is very much in evidence in the performances of Lee Konitz, the American alto saxophonist, in London this week.

Konitz came to prominence as an acolyte of the cerebral pianist and teacher Lennie Tristano in the late 1940s; his pale tone and apparently emotionless delivery exerted a powerful influence on the burgeoning "cool school". Over the years, though, his playing has ripened, becoming more inclined to let its feelings show, but his unwavering commitment to music as an intellectual activity can be heard in the way he and his British rhythm section approach their material.

He began his first set on Monday with a treatment of "On Green Dolphin Street", that ineffable standard, so extraordinary that this listener, at least, will never forget it. Opening with a pianissimo examination of a single fragment of modulation, the quartet spent the next 15 minutes or so piecing the tune together in a spellbinding series of slow-motion variations. John Taylor's piano, Dave Green's bass and Trevor Fomkins's drums assumed full partnership in the conversation, creating tension without strain, intensity without rhetoric.

We know from his past exploits that Konitz is a virtuoso on anybody's terms; recently, though, he has chosen to purge his playing of technical display. Nowadays he can sound almost tentative as he tests each note for weight, timbre and structural integrity, but his carefully concealed wit showed through at one point as he appeared to play "Chicago" and "Fingering" simultaneously, and at another as he dropped a few bars of "Johnny One Note" into an otherwise rigorous mapping of Monk's "Straight, No Chaser". This is deceptively unobtrusive music of great complexity and sophistication, for which no recommendation is too high.

Richard Williams

THE TIMES GUERNSEY GILET

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THE THIN BLUE LINE

Continuing our series, Brian James finds that criticism of police heavy-handedness has been taken on board in the training colleges

Part 3: Learning to cope

The girl seems hysterical and the youth in that unstable state of rapidly-sobering drunkenness. Keeping her from landing one of her ineffectual blows, or him from wandering away, while at the same time trying to find out what has happened, takes every atom of the young police constable's attention.

Then his sergeant steps in. "Fine. You've got good control. Watching what both are doing. Using all your senses. But are you remembering exactly what she's saying? You must, boy, that's your evidence. You looked calm enough outside. But inside?"

"Jelly," says the constable, and nearly everyone laughs. This has all been play-acting, one of the dozens of dramas created daily in the street mock-up at the Metropolitan police training school at Hendon.

"Jelly" says one attractive but unsmiling onlooker. "What does he think it will be like out there? Here he is safe and comfy, he knows the classroom playing the girl is not going to rip his face, or the boy is not going to come up with a knife." WPC Beverley Sims is one of the street tutors pulled off their beats to visit Hendon and administer a daily dose of icy reality.

Reality, meaning real events, is impossible to insert into the training of the 1,800 men and women who are processed through Hendon each year. But reality, in the sense that the often appalling realities of police work, is threaded through the training in a way that I found not less than remarkable.

Until a few years ago, police training was 16 weeks' "chalk and talk" training: recruits learned the law and police procedures by rote. They would get the occasional hour on social responsibility; they were told it was bad, on balance, to call a man a "coon", or to regard all unemployed as workshy. Effectively, "the Met" has owned

Today's raw police recruit will have to be all things to all men. His duties will range from coping with riots to catching pheasant rustlers. Continuing our series, Brian James finds that criticism of police heavy-handedness has been taken on board in the training colleges

up, aware of where it had failed and how it has still to convince the doubters outside the police, and destructive cynics within.

Now, for the first five weeks of the course recruits scarcely open the four great binders of information they must absorb. Their time is entirely occupied by personal awareness training, learning the skills of their task rather than its rules. They learn to talk and to listen, to use their judgement rather than apply stereotyped responses, to deal with the fears and suspicions of others while coping with their own stress.

In the "listening lab" Sergeant Johnstone Lowry is in charge. He plays into the recruits' earphones a loud, scarcely-intelligible Glasgow accent, and asks: "Tell us about this guy?" Words such as "hooligan" and "drunk" fill the room. The man, says the sergeant, is a Scottish university professor, reading a folk tale. The accent is accurate, their expectation has betrayed them.

Racism crops up naturally here. Sgt Lowry has a tape of a young Rastafarian getting nowhere talking to a PC. "The lesson here is it is the PC who is asking for help, so why was he getting angry because he couldn't understand? It was his problem, not the witness's. So you start again, own up, and ask the youth to help you get it down right by speaking slowly."

Lowry comments: "If they follow what they're taught they can't go wrong. Theoretically. We know that police start the day they leave. Because the public don't play fair, can be unreasonable and stupid even when you are playing it right. And because other officers, older men, will undermine you."

The next class is watching a video taken by a patrol at an incident scene. It captures the chaos marvellously. Was it a crime, a fight, road accident? All three. Someone is hurt.



Back to school: new recruits at the Metropolitan police training school in Hendon, where they will learn the love of the law

REQUIREMENTS AND REWARDS

HENDON TRAINING COLLEGE: Recruits numbered 1,464 this year; average age, 23½ years

SELECTION CRITERIA: Qualifications: five O-levels. Examination: an 80-minute test of verbal, mathematical, and organizational abilities. Example: how many 1½ pint bottles will it take to fill a 12 gallon cask (1 gallon is 8 pints)?

SALARY: Constable (after 1 year) £9,648; (after 4 years) £12,213. Sergeant £14,632; £16,068. Inspector £17,271; £18,783.

Luckhurst says, canteen culture is still an obstacle. "It will take time to erode the worst influences of the know-it-all old bobbies."

Chief Inspector Syd Oliver will even provide a time scale for the change to be complete. "Two or three years. By then we should have out there the caring, feeling and thinking police force the public deserve. We took a long time to change. Too long. We took a deep swallow, admitted we were wrong. But we still don't seem able to sell it."

"Sure, it seems a bit 'Lead kindly light' here. They'll face a moral dilemma when they hear some racist remark in the canteen. There are still a few animals in the job. But if we haven't given them the con-

fidence to deal with other coppers, they certainly don't have what they'll need to take what the streets throw at them."

Back from another play-acting session, with a woman pretending to be involved in a fight with a neighbour over a broken fence, ("Trivial? Perhaps. But then so is 95 per cent of police work. It's not all Stursky and Hutch, and the less flaming over her broken fence is as entitled to a professional response as the manager of a burgled bank"), we meet Chief Inspector Paul Mathias. Possessed of a double degree in psychology, he insists that the move to modernize police training was

under way before Lord Scarman's incisive report in 1981.

"Some still think our new ideology is 'soft', making us vulnerable on the toughest streets. Those people are few and getting fewer. This force is committed to this course. There is simply no doubt about the commonsense Met that is emerging."

We finish at Hendon by talking to a random group in the recruits' canteen. They have enrolled for all the expected reasons: pay, security, a job worth doing. Beyond that, they positively gleam with motivation. They have one reservation about the training: "Too much time locked up here insulated from the public." (The force is looking at a plan to intersperse the 20 weeks' basic training with the six weeks' beat probation.) They have an evident fear of the physical danger that awaits them. They have absolutely no illusion about the moral problems that will face them. "It's going to be 'us and them'. Yes, inside the station, as well as out. But if they give us a fair chance, we can crack it," says one.

'There has to be give and take in the country'

As poachers stalk through the deceptive calm of rural Dorset, the village policeman is on the scent

Police Constable David Wright is a rare creature these days: a satisfied policeman. Perhaps this is not surprising, since his beat covers villages with names like Bloxworth and Bere Regis. He keeps watch over Whittam Bottom, Morden Bog and another 30,000 acres north of the Purbecks in Dorset.

His white Ford Escort swings down the autumnal lanes, through woods and past farms. The police radio in the car is usually silent; there is none of the constant babble of radio traffic to be found in an urban patrol car. David Wright nods or raises a hand from the wheel to acknowledge a villager here or a farmhand there.

"Morning, Charlie," he calls to an old man carrying a pair of aged shears on the outskirts of a village.

Wright has been a village policeman and rural beat officer for the past 23 years. In that time the cities have been rent by decay, muggings, dissemination and rape. Even nearby Bournemouth has gained a bad reputation. In recent years the rural crime rate has more than doubled. During October, his work included the theft of 60 bags of fertilizer and two vanishing wage packets. On a moonlit night a poacher - Wright uses the term "gentleman of the night" with considerable scorn - helped himself to 800 young pheasants, slaughtering them in breeding pens with an air rifle and earning £4,000.

It's a world where courting couples are simply invisible in "country pursuits" and are ignored unless they are being outrageous, but where a car with a hunched hood in the back will be checked carefully. The dogs are used to pull down deer at night.

An acknowledged expert on poaching, Wright has to deal with a beat which includes hundreds of deer, pheasants and game fish, which fall prey to more than 40 known poachers. He and the local gamekeepers constantly exchange information in a quiet war of attrition.

In the low hills and woods north of the small town of



Field work: PC David Wright out on rural patrol

Wareham, he is often both beat officer and detective. "I doubt if I call in the CID more than once or twice a year," he said. He believes "you have got to show people you are following things up and you are interested in the job."

A policeman cannot operate without the public and Wright works to maintain a good relationship. His informal network of contacts is scrupulously protected from prying eyes. They are needed, for Wright maintains that his beatwork is deceptively calm. Every church has been raised for religious antiques and many of the wealthier people's homes have been burgled over the years. The homogeneous nature of the country has changed. "That house belongs to a lawyer. This one is owned by a surgeon. City folk are moving out here, adding to the residents of housing estates tucked on to villages."

Wright stops as a tractor finishes loading. measure. "That's what they call an obstruction in the Met," he says. "In the country you have to have a bit of give and take."

Stewart Tendler

TOMORROW

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Counting the notes

How an energetic young conductor led a college orchestra into the top league

"Conductor wanted. £5 a session. Apply Chelsea College Orchestra" read the advertisement pinned to the Royal College of Music's noticeboard. For music graduate (Eli) Nicholas Dodd it was the advert to a relationship which was to inspire fulfilment and drain him - physically, emotionally and financially.

At the time, however, it was precisely what the budding conductor was looking for and he offered his services on two conditions: that he could bring in other young musicians and that the name be changed to the Chelsea Symphony Orchestra. "When I took it on it consisted of eight members who met every week and I knew that you couldn't make music like that," he says.

Today, six years later, the CSO is one of the country's leading amateur orchestras. It gives about eight concerts a year as well as the occasional overseas performance and on Friday it will be playing Beethoven and Tchaikovsky at its spiritual home, the Chelsea Old Town Hall.

For Dodd, 29, it has been an uphill struggle which has dominated his life. He sold his beloved synthesizers for £5,000 to fund the orchestra for two years and then ran out of money. When he mentioned to one of the CSO's fans, a newsagent, that the coming concert would be the orchestra's last, the man got up on stage and delivered an impassioned plea for a benefactor. In the audience was Martin Summers, who owns an art gallery. He offered to become the orchestra's presi-



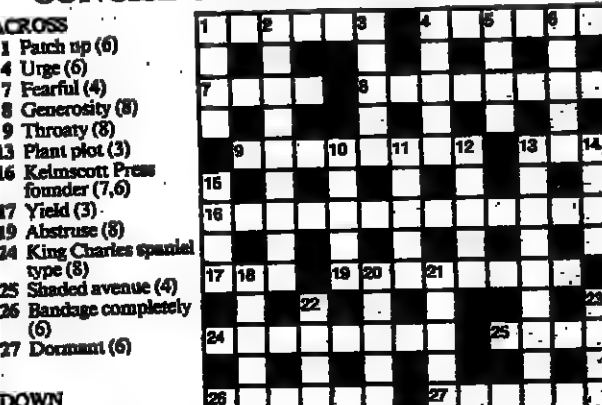
Composer at work: Nicholas Dodd in his synthesizer bedroom

dent, and holds fund-raising musical evenings at his home. He even spent £50,000 of his own money to take the orchestra to New York. Even so, the ultimate financial responsibility as well as the day-to-day running of the CSO remains with Dodd. "It's 90 per cent administration and 10 per cent learning of scores," he says. One of his biggest headaches is finding musicians under 25 with the talent and commitment he demands. It is a measure of his success that between 50 and 60 turn up every Wednesday night for rehearsal.

Dodd operates from his parents' two-bedroom terrace house in suburban Surrey which he admits he has taken over. His narrow bedroom contains synthesizers and recording equipment recently replaced with the money he earned from composing the advertising jingles for Vauxhall cars, Lloyds Bank and L'Oreal shampoo: the rest of the money went on the CSO's Paris tour earlier this year. "I suppose I was a stupid idiot. I should have invested it and waited a year."

Sally Brompton

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1104



ACROSS: 1 Patch up (6) 2 Urge (6) 3 Fearful (4) 4 Generosity (8) 5 Throaty (8) 13 Plant plot (3) 16 Kilmecott Press founder (7,6) 17 Yield (3) 19 Abstruse (8) 24 King Charles spaniel type (8) 25 Shaded avenue (4) 26 Bandage completely (6) 27 Dormant (6)

DOWN: 1 Discourteous (4) 2 Nearly (9) 3 Spiced rice (5) 4 Weatherproof coat (5) 5 Overt (4) 6 Ski course (5) 10 Hackneyed (5) 11 Ardent male lover (5) 12 Unrestrained (5) 13 Defence barrier (9) 14 Twilight (4) 15 Exchange (4) 18 Permit (5) 19 Setting (5) 21 Madras language (5) 22 Military subdivision (4) 23 Shattera (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1103: ACROSS: 1 Single 5 Hobo 8 Diary 9 Dog days 11 Misplice 13 Laird 15 Abbreviations 17 Pram 18 Goodyear 21 Embargo 22 While 23 Meek 24 Venter DOWN: 2 Amass 3 Guy Adam's apple 16 Side street 12 Leer 14 Stud 16 Bramble 19 Elite 20 Trek 22 Wit.

Swinging Sixties

Don't miss the first of four pull-out supplements on the great British cars of the 'sixties. This week: Jaguar E-Type, Hillman Imp and MG Midget - original road tests and assessments of the cars as current classics.

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

New taboos for old values

These days I find myself quite glum at all the gloomy news about the diseases associated with making love. What's needed, said one of the daily papers recently, is chastity, or a really serious outbreak of sexual loyalty. Perhaps that is why one of them chose to put on its front page a three-column story on the undergraduates of Balliol College's junior common room who voted last week to outlaw displays of kissing and cuddling.

It was all rather outlandish. Jim Betts, aged 21, who proposed the motion, was quoted sounding very old fogey. He spoke of "a long history of people groping and fondling each other in our common room", which certainly hasn't been

We don't like to see humans doing much more than embracing

the popular view of the Balliol of the Earl of Stockton and Edward Heath. Betts dated the college's sexual problems to 1978, when co-education arrived.

I was curious about the story and telephoned Balliol. I wondered if it was one of those periodic shifts of manners and mores that happen in a city. Were public displays of affection now doomed by the human T-lymphotropic retrovirus? Will sexuality be the new taboo?

No, said some Balliol students to whom I spoke. The debate really wasn't about sweeping sex under the carpet at all. It seems the junior common room at Balliol is rather

earnestly left-wing and Betts's motion to ban specifically heterosexual activities was a lampoon of the anti-heterosexuality of militant homosexuals.

Anti-heterosexuality? Surely this was a bad joke. "What's wrong with defending homosexual rights?" a second-year student asked sharply when I questioned him about the debate. I made reassuring non-committal noises. "The motion was against body fascists," the student said reprovingly. I explained that I was quite middle-aged and did not know what body fascists were. Would he mind telling me?

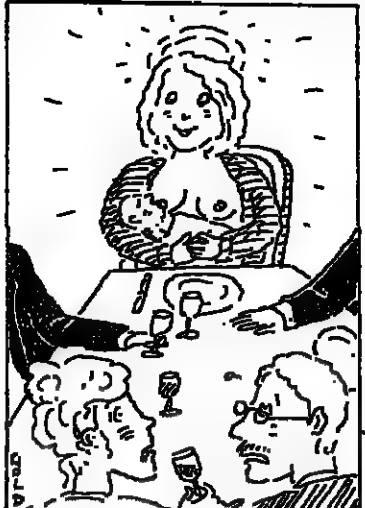
"It's someone who won't talk to you because of something about your body," he said. I was surprised that feelings about appearance and sexual predilection ran so high. When I asked him if I could use his name he said no. "You're from *The Times*, you see," he said. I was relieved that it was only that about me which gave offense.

I had always thought of myself as being fairly level-headed on such matters as sexuality. I've always been keen on genuine human rights, which include the idea that people have the right to pursue their own interests — whatever they may be — as long as they are not directly injurious to others. But the militants behind the new anti-heterosexuality have a different idea of human rights. They want, for example, not only the freedom to engage in homosexual acts but also to have them accorded the same status and approval as heterosexuality.

This expectation is bound to be disappointed when a sexual taste is clearly a minority preference that

Sexual revolutionaries are showing signs of the same bigotry they once fought, says Barbara Amiel

Diana Gold



most people find fundamentally incompatible with their own wiring. It is also an attitude which seems intolerant of the freedom of people to make judgements and hold opinions about what others do.

"Are the anti-heterosexualists very effective?" I asked Danielle Nave, editor of Oxford's *Tribune*, a satirical gossip magazine. She didn't think so, although she drew my

attention to the Balliol discussion of a ban on family packs of sweets. Last term, she said, there was a Gay Week at Oxford and a small sticker was made which said, "Why assume I'm heterosexual?"

In the end students of all persuasions wore it, said Danielle, simply because it was pink and so cute. But she was rattled about Wadham College, which tried to ban her magazine as being full of heterosexual propaganda.

I suppose there has always been a wedge of young people who favoured forcing their values on the world at large. I was at a lunch recently where a woman of 30 or so was engaged in a spirited conversation with the host about currency rates. Suddenly, she got up from the table and returned with a baby that had started crying in another room. To the bewilderment of our host, a genial man in his early sixties, she opened her blouse without any warning and began breastfeeding as she took up the conversation again.

Afterwards she explained that there was nothing "obscene" — her word — about breastfeeding, which was part of motherhood. Besides, a baby's needs come first, which men simply don't understand.

It seemed to me that it was not the baby's needs that were being put first but the mother's. I thought a six-month-old baby would probably have been just as happy feeding in a quiet room by itself and would not have suffered missing some spirited conversation. Short of finding oneself in a stranded tube train or a snowed-in bus, there was no "need" to breast-feed in public.

Afterwards I puzzled over the incident. Why are activities related

to human sexuality and procreative functions so startling when done in public? Why are these sorts of behaviour taboo? In the end it probably has to do with the great mystery of life. We really don't like to see human beings going much further than embracing one another in front of us because we accord a certain kind of modesty, ritual, and respect to the sexual act. One is really saluting creation.

I suppose the motives behind efforts to upset old taboos, manners and mores are mixed. There is always the simple exuberance of youth which want to *épater les bourgeois*. There is also the scoring of socio-political points, as with the anti-heterosexualists who want to

Manners and mores foster modesty and consideration

see their values replace those of traditional society.

I may be wrong, but I don't expect society is going to be very influenced by any of this. It may have to get worse before it gets better, of course, and we will have a few more outbursts of anti-heterosexual school books in Brent and some JCRs will censor Cilla Black for her narrow-mindedness on *Blind Date*. But I don't think we'll lose sight of the reasons for manners and mores: they are tools with which to foster consideration, modesty and self-control — without which societies lose both tolerance and decency.

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1986

BRIEFLY

A round-up of news, views and information

Widow's might

There are more than three million widows in Britain, and each day about 500 more have to come to terms with their loss. The National Association for Widows exists to provide support and to fight the widow's many financial injustices. There are branches in most parts of the country, run by women who are widows themselves. For more details, contact the association at Chell Road, Stafford, ST16 2QA.

Older widows in particular might be interested in the *Survival Guide for Widows*, co-written by the association's founder, June Hemer, and available by post for £3.50 (make cheques payable to Age Concern England) from Age Concern, 60 Piccadilly, London, W1A 3LL.

Safe reading

Storytime is a collection of children's bedtime tales, sold in a good cause. Following a nationwide competition to uncover new amateur storywriting talent, the 10 top entries have been collected by Sterling Health and Chat magazine into a slender volume of bedtime stories. Proceeds will go to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Send your name and address, together with a cheque or postal order for 50p, to *Storytime*, 1 Harwood Place, London W1R 0PQ — and perhaps everyone will sleep a little more soundly.

Gloria transit

Has *Ms* magazine — America's highly successful glossy feminist magazine co-founded by vivacious virago Gloria Steinem — gone soft? The November edition (available at selected British bookshops, price £2.40) is entirely given over to the topic of fashion and includes articles on leading women designers, the Queen's wardrobe and that perennial enemy of the stylish, clutter. It's not quite

Vogue, but at least it acknowledges that fashion and feminism can co-exist.

Nick of time

Skiing in Switzerland this year? Swiss watch innovators Swatch have elected to make skiing in their country safer.

The Pop Swatch, available in Switzerland to coincide with the snowy season (and later in the UK), has a built-in device which helps to locate skiers buried under avalanches. It emits high-frequency sound waves which can be picked up by rescue helicopters — and it looks good, too.

Quote me...



"It's a put-down to give a title to somebody just because they happen to be married to someone. I have yet to hear Mr Thatcher called the First Gentleman of Britain" — Margaret Papandrea, wife of the Greek prime minister.

Birth pangs

Despite all the advances made in their knowledge of childbirth, many an expectant father is still to be found pacing up and down the corridor outside the delivery room when the day arrives. The *Active Birth Partners' Handbook* tries, however, to lay many of their anxieties to rest.

The book contains sound advice for couples on pregnancy, labour and birth, including relaxation techniques, massage and coping with the unexpected. It is sensitively written by Janet Balaskas, an ante-natal teacher trained by the National Childbirth Trust, and published by Sidgwick and Jackson, at £4.95.

Josephine Fairley

A chilling new book by novelist Alice Thomas Ellis tells the true story of the effect a disturbed teenager had on his family

One crazed cuckoo in the nest

When a child goes wrong, the finger of blame is usually pointed at mother or father. But if psychoanalyst Tom Pitt-Aikens is right it's the sins of the grandfathers which are more likely to be visited on the children. His theory struck a chord in the critically-acclaimed novelist and *Speculator* columnist Alice Thomas Ellis and now their book, *Secrets of Strangers* explores his ideas about the roots of delinquency through the case history of one real family and its troubled, troublesome son.

Geoffrey Hutton (the family's names have been changed) first turned up at a child guidance clinic at the age of six. With a history of persistent theft, bedwetting, and disruptive behaviour at school, he made his first court appearance at 13. At the age of 14, after committing burglaries, smashing things at home, truanting, getting into violent fights, indecently exposing himself and stealing women's clothing, he was admitted to the community home where Pitt-Aikens is consultant psychiatrist.

Leaving there at 16, Geoffrey was soon back in court on charges of theft and indecent exposure, crowning his criminal career with an attempt to blow up an immersion heater in a church loft, causing £42,000 worth of damage.

The first surprise, for Alice Thomas Ellis, was meeting Geoffrey's parents, Ian and

Anne. "The families of other delinquents I have seen were nightmares, totally inadequate," Ellis says. "But the Huttons are completely unlike that. They're thoroughly solid middle-class citizens, a very united couple, with a tremendous amount of love and support and fondness between them. Their other children are the sort you'd be happy to have your own children stay with."

So whence came the cuckoo in the nest? The answer, according to Pitt-Aikens, lies buried in Geoffrey's parents' own childhoods. "Every delinquent I have ever been involved with," the psychiatrist says, "has a parent who has suffered some loss of authority in his own childhood — usually through a parent's death or desertion — and has failed to come to terms with it."

Ian Hutton's father died when his son was 11. His brother, Kevin, killed himself four years later at the age of 17 — a fact which, significantly, was omitted from Ian's account of the family history.



Finally letting go: Alice Thomas Ellis brought her own grief over the death of two of her children to *Secrets of Strangers*

ily. She never met Geoffrey and he remains a shadowy embodiment of projections from his parents' past.

As a novelist, she says, she found herself yearning for real people to write about. "I began to feel like a child who, after playing with dolls for years, begins to hanker after actual babies." Paradoxically, she acknowledges, the actual babies — the Huttons — are less fully realized than the doll-children of her novels.

She decided to allow their dark history to unfold through the matter-of-fact and often apparently inconsequential case notes of the family meetings. It gradually emerged that Kevin had attempted suicide before, but it had been covered up "in an effort to spare feelings". He finally blew himself up in the loft with a fulminate detonator. A brown-red stain spread across

the ceiling for days before the body was discovered by Ian.

By not putting more flesh on the bones, Ellis feels she may have let the reader down. "I almost promised that I'd give a clear picture of the Huttons and then I didn't. It would have been a travesty. I couldn't swan into somebody's house and say whatever, because I wouldn't feel I knew enough about them. I'd lost my bottle. I'm terrified to handle real people: they're just too important, too vulnerable, too fragile."

How then does she feel about the scribes who swan into her house in increasing numbers to probe and profile her? "They haven't got what I really am, so it doesn't matter. I'm not there. You know those shrieks who sit on their nests? Some predator approaches and they pretend to have a broken wing and go slithering

away in the opposite direction. I do that sort of thing all the time."

"Because I know about that. I had a feeling I could have got straight to the heart of the Huttons. But I couldn't do it. Out of a sense of delicacy."

Behind the pseudonym Alice Thomas Ellis is Anna Haycraft, the wife of her publisher Colin Haycraft, and the mother of four sons and a daughter, now in their teens and 20s. Another son, Joshua, died eight years ago at the age of 19, after spending nearly a year in a coma after an accident, and a daughter, Mary, who would now be 16, lived for only two days.

Ellis believes that Joshua's sense of self-preservation was impaired — he fell through a roof while trying to retrieve a sandal. "I'd lost my own sense of self-preservation after

Mary's death and the deaths of other close people, and he was mirroring me."

She spent two years under analysis by Pitt-Aikens because her own family was in "a terrible state", after Joshua's death. "I felt terrible rage, terrible guilt, very self-destructive — and the family just wasn't communicating," she remembers. "I told Tom: 'I'm not worried about me. I'm worried about my children.' He said: 'Once you're all right, the children will be all right.'"

"Mourning is the great thing — you've got to mourn everything that happens, understand it, assimilate it, let it go. If you don't do that, you're in trouble."

Clare Dyer

Secrets of Strangers is published on November 20 by Duckworth, £12.95.

At Liberty — to shop unhampered

The Times is offering a unique chance to shop at Liberty's without the crowds...

One of the great joys of Christmas is the hamper (writes *The Times* Cook, Shona Crawford Poole). A good hamper need be neither large nor expensive. Take any pretty basket and fill it with witty, frivolous or sensible presents. There is no law that says they must all be edible.

The whole point of a Christmas hamper is that it should be an extravagant cornucopia of good things — a sort of grown-up Christmas stocking that is personal and just a little bit silly. A bucketful of scarlet tulips may be more memorable than champagne, a home-made pâté more welcome than caviar.

Fill a terrine with home-made pâté or with dried herbs from Provence, or pot pourri. Give china filled with chocolate or soaps. Wrap fragile fillings in damask or Liberty print napkins, or in tea cloths. Pack coffee beans with a grinder or a peck of Bramleys with an apple corer.

This week, *The Times* in conjunction with Liberty is offering its readers the opportunity to do as Shona Crawford Poole suggests — with the added luxury of having the Liberty chain of stores entirely at their disposal



for the purpose. We invite you to spend an evening, shopping for Christmas, when the stores are closed to the general public. On Tuesday December 2, from 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm, *Times* readers can shop and take part in a whole host of special activities at the Regent Street store, when *Times* experts — among them Shona Crawford Poole, Wine Correspondent Jane MacQuitty and Fashion Editor Suzy Menkes — will be on hand to answer your questions on Christmas gifts.

For readers unable to come to London, Liberty stores throughout the country will similarly be opened exclusively for *Times* readers on the same day at the same time. The addresses are listed below.

Each store will feature a free draw, including, amongst other prizes, a £100 Liberty gift voucher. You will be welcomed with a glass of wine on arrival and a special Lib-

erty gift. In addition, for every £50 you spend during the evening, Liberty will present you with a £5 gift voucher.

The London store draw also includes, among many prizes: a weekend for two in Bavaria from German travel specialists DER, with a Liberty weekend case; a food hamper

(illustrated here); Cobra and Bellamy jewellery; a Liberty print Varuna wool shawl; and a Liberty print handbag.

More details will be announced on Friday and Saturday.

How to take up our invitation

Simply cut out the voucher below and send it to Liberty Evening, The Times, PO Box 396, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 2XH by Wednesday November 19.

Please be sure to indicate which branch you will visit. These are: Regent Street, London; New Bond Street, Bath; Trinity Street, Cambridge; Barge, Canterbury; George Street, Edinburgh; Buchanan Street, Glasgow; King Street, Manchester; London Street, Norwich; Davygate, York.

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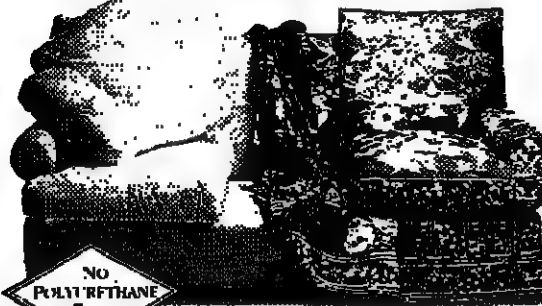
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THE TIMES DIARY

Paisley's bitter pill

Accompanying Sammy Wilson, Lord Mayor of Belfast, to court yesterday to face a rates summons proved a greater ordeal than Ian Paisley, the Democratic Unionist leader, and his austere aide Peter Robinson could ever have expected. Teetotalism both, they were obliged to sit through a long list of licensing applications, their faces becoming ever more doleful as the magistrate granted extensions to organizations and charities. They brightened only when the last application, from Queens University rag committee, was rejected on a technicality.

At stud

As teachers continue to take the classical out of education, the Harris Museum in Preston has just opened an exhibition celebrating what it terms "a marked increase" in the use of Roman and Greek mythology by artists. It admits, however, that unusual use of these days is made of the old iconography. "Rose Garrard, for example, explores through mythical figures the inadequate and restrictive role models which mould our perception of ourselves," says the museum, adding, "In Bruce Williams' work the 12-foot-high centaur wears an evening suit."

● Pity the British Gas customer desperate to contact his local showroom. All are ex-directory. It's so that staff can deal with personal callers without being interrupted by phone calls, says a spokesman. Better Tell Sid.

Sting in tail

Edmond Halley, who died 240 years ago, is being honoured with a memorial in the South Cloister of Westminster Abbey, to be unveiled at a service at 5.30 tomorrow. Sculpted out of Welsh slate in the form of the comet, it is, according to Brian Harper, founder of the Halley's Comet Society, "outrageously" late in coming, even though it will have the consolation of being the centre of attention every 76 years as the real comet passes overhead.

On your bike

Staff at London's South Bank arts centre, employed by the Greater London Council until they were taken over in April by the Arts Council, have just discovered the financial advantages of being public servants. If they use a bicycle for business travel, a circular tells them, they can claim the princely sum of 4.4p a mile, a generous 7 per cent up on last year's rate of 4.1p. However, at least one tandem-riding executive is upset at not being entitled to the 2p a mile passenger supplement which car users get. Considering that staff have to cycle 20 miles to claim £1, and then spend 15 minutes filling in the expense form, it hardly seems worth the effort.



"You don't think it's a plug for the Alliance?"

Radiating cheer

The Silver Sprig, the Christmas children's show at Edinburgh's Traverse Theatre, is advertised as "a Christmas entertainment with a difference — a musical mid-winter fairy tale". When I discovered who had written it — Iain Sutherland, British Nuclear Fuels' archivist at Dounreay — I rang to ask if he had a nuclear midwinter in mind. "You won't see one of those," he assures me.

● Sign over a display of T-shirts at a Plymouth store: "The opinions expressed on these shirts are not necessarily those of the management."

Not so funny

John Hinkley Jr, the man who shot Ronald Reagan, has made an unlikely entry into a row between America's intellectuals. The debate was sparked by the novelist Gore Vidal's criticisms in the liberal magazine, *Nation*, of American Jews who supported Israel. In Vidal's reply to the letters that rolled in accusing him of anti-Semitism, he suggested one of his detractors needed psychiatric attention — provoking the liberal *New Republic* to conclude that it was Vidal who was "ready for the funny farm". This last libel stung Hinkley, clearly a follower of America's highbrow press, to write to *New Republic* saying he resented its equation of anti-Semitism with insanity. "The easiest way to defame someone and his opinions is to label him as loony... It happens to me all the time," Hinkley wrote — from the psychiatric hospital to which he has been confined since the assassination attempt.

PHS

Baker's Burnham gamble

Mark Dowd, Education Correspondent, on the risks in dictating teachers' pay

The government's legislative programme to be announced by the Queen this afternoon will include repeal of the 1965 Remuneration of Teachers Act. This will mean the abolition of the Burnham machinery for negotiating pay, established in 1919, which is a mirror reflection of the decentralized nature of the British education system. Teachers are employed by the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales and, until now, responsibility for determining pay and conditions has rested with these two parties in joint negotiations.

Divisions within both sides, all too evident in the present talks which have now been going on for more than three days, have discredited this cumbersome mechanism to the point where the government has finally lost patience.

Repeal of Burnham will effectively mean the end of collective bargaining and a stripping away of

the unions' and authorities' jealously guarded powers. Replacing it will be an interim advisory committee whose brief may be to make recommendations to the Secretary of State on how cash limits on teachers' salaries agreed between the DES and the Treasury should be distributed.

Baker has tried to give the impression that he wants to release schools from the fetters of bureaucratic control. "I want to see more decisions taken at the rim of the wheel and less at the hub," he says, a theme which has recurred in many of his speeches since he became Education Secretary in May.

But the truth is more complex. Baker effectively wants to weaken the spokes, the unions and the authorities, and give greater power

to head teachers and governing bodies, while strengthening the government's grip on the teaching profession by determining the structure of pay and conditions.

This objective is commensurate with his general philosophy of how the classroom teacher should equip himself. In a private meeting with one union leader last week, he gave the strong impression that teachers should not be spending their precious time and energy arguing about pay and conditions of service but rather about the real professional issues: educational methods, content of the curriculum and pupil motivation. Such a vision is anathema to many teachers, whose resentment has probably been further fuelled by the lack of negotiation involved in the decision to repeal Burnham.

If Baker does resort to legislation to impose a salary structure and a contract, which now looks unavoidable, he will be running considerable risks. Uninterrupted tuition in the classrooms would be a grand prize to deliver to the voters. However, a new wave of industrial action which united the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolteachers/Union of Women Teachers, until now regarded as adversaries rather than partners, might be just the thing to knock a few percentage points off the government's popularity ratings and scupper Baker's chance of becoming prime minister.

Until Mrs Thatcher, no Education Secretary — or, before 1964, no Minister — had ever gone on to No 10. She survived the unpopularity of her abolition of school milk to take the country's highest political office. Whether Baker can do the same is open to question.

As Protestants launch a resistance movement, Conor Cruise O'Brien shows how the Hillsborough agreement is leading to a complete London-Belfast rift

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland lasted for 120 years. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, after 65 years, does not look as though it will last as long. It resembles a marriage which still subsists legally and conventionally but has in reality broken down through mutual alienation.

The Anglo-Irish agreement concluded at Hillsborough on November 15, 1985, was intended to bring stability and reconciliation to Northern Ireland by ending the alienation of the Roman Catholic minority. Its effect has been to intensify the general condition, while intensifying the mutual hostility of the two communities and sources of violence.

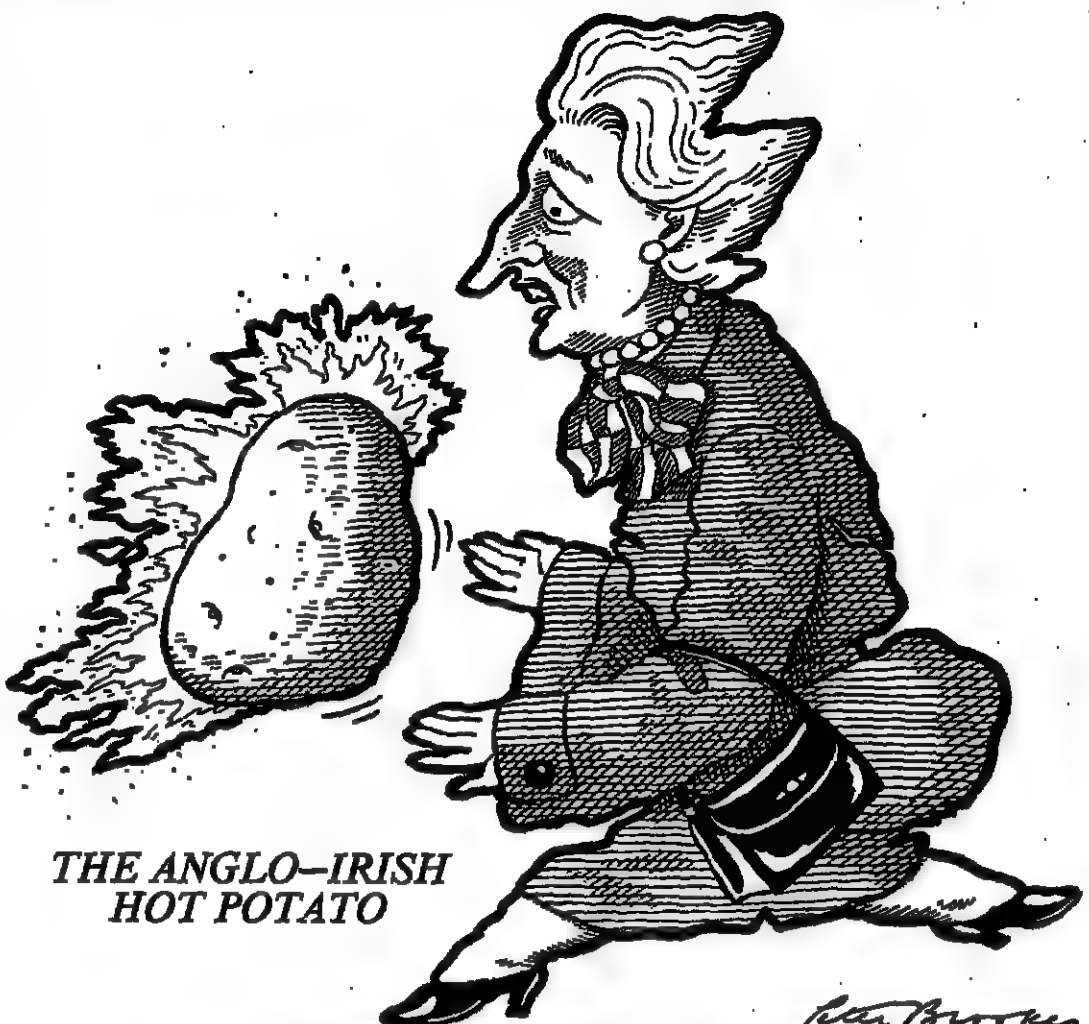
The agreement was doubly flawed from the beginning. Firstly, it overrode the known and strongly-held wishes of the Protestant majority for whose supposed benefit it devised new institutions. The second flaw was a major divergence in the basic assumptions of the contracting parties. Mrs Thatcher held that the agreement would strengthen the Union. Had Garret FitzGerald, the Irish prime minister, used such words it would not have been ratified and his government would have fallen. In commending the agreement to the Dail, he conveyed that it represented modest progress in the direction of the New Ireland Forum agenda, at the end of which is a United Ireland — the object of the aspirations of most Irish Catholics. So one party to the agreement saw it as strengthening the Union and the other as tending to its dissolution.

Mrs Thatcher may, perhaps, still see the agreement as strengthening the Union, but it would be hard to find anyone in Northern Ireland who agreed. Protestants and Catholics alike see it as a step towards an eventual united Ireland.

In some disquieting ways, the situation in Northern Ireland is beginning to resemble that in Palestine at the end of the Second World War when Jews and Arabs, while differing on everything else, agreed that they had had enough of British rule. The mandate and the Balfour declaration had long been obnoxious to most Palestinian Arabs: the white paper of 1939, restricting Jewish immigration, alienated the Jews without reconciling the Arabs. In the same way, Hillsborough is alienating the Protestants without reconciling the Catholics.

Since Hillsborough, the Unionist leaders have loudly and repeatedly defied a decision of the government of the United Kingdom, ratified by an overwhelming majority in Parliament. This behaviour is clearly distasteful to most of the population of the United Kingdom. Many are asking, "Is it for the sake of these people that we have to stay in Northern Ireland? If so, it doesn't seem a very good reason."

The Union today is one of mutual aversion: a Union in which Great Britain dislikes Northern Ireland and vice versa. It could still hold together for a good many years — habit and fear of the unknown make pretty strong cement — even without affection or respect. But once the partners to any union begin to dislike and distrust, every subsequent stress is likely to widen the gap. So it seems to me that the



Weakening the Union to breaking point

Union is heading for dissolution, though at a pace which cannot be estimated.

In public at least, the architects of Hillsborough — the Sorcerer's Apprentices as I see them — would dismiss any such analysis as exaggerated and unwarranted. The official doctrine is that the Unionists will bluster for a bit, but once they realize the agreement is there to stay, and does not really threaten them, they will learn to live with the Anglo-Irish inter-governmental conference.

The private views of the Hillsborough partners may be different, and distinct from each other, though perhaps to some extent converging.

Take the Dublin side first. Few of FitzGerald's supporters would be sorry to learn that the agreement was beginning to dissolve the Union since that is a prerequisite to a united Ireland — a policy objective in the Republic since 1932. FitzGerald did not repudiate that objective before or after Hillsborough. Nor could he safely do so. Being both intelligent and humane, he must be a bit worried about what the break-up of the Union might actually

involve. He knows, too, that people in the South are on shaky ground by believing that break-up of the Union would be synonymous with the coming of a United Ireland, although he has to hope it may work out that way.

On the British side, no doubt Mrs Thatcher would be sorry to think that the Union was beginning to dissolve, largely as a result of her efforts to strengthen it. But some of her officials might not be so sorry. Repudiation of the Union, by the Protestants of Northern Ireland, could be the means whereby Britain, without breaking faith with anyone, could be rid of an incubus. And certain officials, both in the Foreign Office and the Northern Ireland Office, are known to have long been anxious to find such a means.

In the Republic, the agreement was opposed by the largest party, Fianna Fail, whose leader, Charles Haughey, is generally considered likely to succeed FitzGerald next year. If he does, he is not likely to repudiate Hillsborough, if only because it would trigger off the biggest cry of Protestant jubilation in the North since the defeat of Gladstone's first Home Rule bill in 1886.

More likely, he would test the agreement by demanding maximum concessions for the Catholics and make clear that he regarded the agreement only as an interim stage on the road to a united Ireland. At some point he might well repeat his call for a British "declaration of intent" to withdraw from Northern Ireland. His aim overall would be to speed the dissolution of the Union — perhaps with the co-operation with Neil Kinnock, should he then be at No 10.

The terminal scene might well be that, with the security forces under attack from the Protestant side as well as the Catholic, Britain might give Haughey his "declaration of intent" and might then actually withdraw, perhaps quicker than he bargained for.

In *States of Ireland*, published 14 years ago, I contemplated that line of possibility, calling it "the malign scenario" because I thought it likely to lead to civil war in Ireland. Under this sequence of events, the Protestants, following British withdrawal, set up their own state. Their security measures, including searches of Catholic areas, produce widespread Catholic resistance, followed by intensified Protestant repression and massacres. The resultant influx of Catholic refugees into the Republic precipitates a war, involving all of Ireland.

Those horrors are not inevitable, but they seem to be looming nearer now that the Union is increasingly in question, and British withdrawal, in consequence, more a possibility. In a later article, I hope to consider the danger of damage limitation measures should the Union be dissolved.

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When Chinese books are in the red...

After China's first bankruptcy was declared in August, the national press unanimously agreed that the Iron Rice Bowl, the long-held Maoist principle that jobs were for ever, had at last been shattered.

But although the 72 employees of the Explosion-proof Apparatus Plant in the northern industrial city of Shenyang have had to find work elsewhere, or must exist on 75 per cent of their previous wages until they go on the dole, and the plant's meagre assets have been sold up, not everyone accepts that bankruptcy is a necessary condition of Deng Xiaoping's "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics."

Indeed, the open debate on the matter is an example of the new Chinese atmosphere in which, for the present at least, the second invitation to Let One Hundred Flowers Bloom means that party policy can be publicly questioned.

It is always risky in China to trust that a political fashion will endure, but this time it appears that when the party says it wants intellectuals to follow the ancient admonition to let One Hundred Schools Contend, it means it, as long as the contenders do not form factions to seize power.

As soon as the Shenyang bankruptcy was announced in August, it was explained that the managers of the Explosion-proof Apparatus Plant had been warned in 1985 that they would have one more year to make a profit, or else. A spokesman for the State Council said: "Why should we protect those enterprises which cannot keep going?"

None the less, although it is officially conceded that 25 per cent of China's industrial enterprises are running in the red, and more bankruptcies must follow — on the grounds that anxiety makes workers try harder — in late September the draft bankruptcy law came before the country's legislative body, the standing committee of National People's Congress, only to be deferred. Despite the NPC's traditional role as a mere echo chamber for party policy, this time ten deputies spoke against the new law, while only four supported it.

That the authorities had not already squared the deputies to vote enthusiastically for bankruptcy shows that the party intends to fulfil one of the key aspects of political reform and

step back from day-to-day administrative decisions. Political commentators in the press have pointed out that henceforth, such decisions go sour, the party will no longer have to take the blame.

Others have noted that, constitutionally, the NPC, and not the party, is China's supreme law-giving body. In Deng Xiaoping's China the law, rather than party fiat, has been accorded a central role. (Many intellectuals have already observed that if taken seriously such a position fundamentally weakens party power.)

Nor are bankruptcies merely a matter of law. China's constitution stipulates that every citizen is entitled to a job. The *Worker's Daily* recently asked what theories would justify to sacked workers the loss of this right. The paper also attacked the national press for going overboard in praising the Shenyang collapse, as if it smoothly eliminated the thorny question of life-long employment.

A puzzle remains, said the *Worker's Daily*. How can state enterprises be declared bankrupt without injuring the state itself? "So far we have not found

anywhere in the world a single example of a state as a legal entity declaring bankruptcy."

The party's *People's Daily* has recently entered the debate, emphasizing that there is nothing illegal or inhuman about bankruptcies, which are merely a way to avoid needless state expense. If there is something particularly difficult about the state declaring its own enterprises bankrupt, the paper suggested, then let the state system of ownership be reformed. Bankruptcies should be applied "like a cardiac stimulant" to ailing firms, to jolt them into productive action. Otherwise, the *People's Daily* wanted to know, "with an iron ricebowl in hand, what is there to be afraid of?"

What is riveting about this debate, not just for China-watchers but for Chinese, is that the party is openly arguing a fundamental issue — the right to work versus economic efficiency — on its merits. Simply issuing pronouncements and denouncing its critics as counter-revolutionary is no longer enough if the party wants to command respect.

Jonathan Mirsky

Timothy Garton Ash

London calling, as seen on TV

Steaming colonels in La Paz do it. Students in Peking do it. Guerrillas in Manila do it. Street hawkers in New York do it. Apparatchiks in Kiev do it. Shipyard workers in Gdansk do it. Listen to the BBC.

After the monarchy, the BBC World Service is probably the best known and most widely respected British institution in the world. The other day, when a part-time Washington taxi driver learned that I came from Britain, his first reaction was "Yes, I listen to the BBC" — and he works for the Voice of America.

Travelling through Eastern Europe I am constantly reminded, often in a passionate and moving way, of the service Bush House provides to people who have no other disseminator and authoritative worldwide news coverage. I remember talking in East Berlin to a senior Politburo member who admitted that his information came from the latest World Service news bulletin. Even in Timor I discovered that our charming tour guide listened regularly to the BBC, though mainly for the football results. Moscow has paid it the ultimate compliment by attempting to produce its own World Service — imitation, the sincerest form of flattery.

Despite the boosting of Bush House transmissions you can still be maddened when, in some remote hotel room, you think you have found the World Service, only to hear a tiny-voiced announcer giving the sensational news that the Kiev philharmonic orchestra has been greeted with rapturous applause during a triumphant visit to Kabul.

The achievement of Bush House is almost universally acknowledged, even by Norman Tebbit, so why bother to sing its praises today? Because today it will unveil its plan to enter television: a plan which every politician should support.

The proposal is by no means premature. With the United States government's "Worldnet", Turner's CNN, French explorations of the possibilities of direct broadcasting to West Africa and agreement in principle for the direct broadcasting of Soviet television to Eastern Europe (will they release the audience figures?), the age of international television is already upon us.

The technology moves on apace. For what John Tusa, managing director of BBC External Services, justifiably calls the "grand leader" in international shortwave radio not to explore what may prove to be the main foreign broadcasting medium of the 21st century would be folly. Indeed, to an outsider the BBC's proposal seems too modest: two 30-minute news and current affairs programmes a day, to be made, as Bush House officials stress, in co-operation and equal partnership with BBC Television but embodying the news values of the radio World Service. The theme tune will be a slightly adapted version of the radio World Service's "Lillibulero" which, ironically enough considering its origins in passionate

Anglo-Irish prejudice, has come to be a symbol of dispassionate objectivity.

Sadly, because this is what is technically known as a "closed broadcasting regime" (for once, the jargon is most expressive), the service will, initially at least, be available only to viewers in countries whose governments wish them to receive it: for example, in North America, western Europe, the free parts of the Caribbean and the Far East, but not in the less free parts of Europe or Asia. To judge by the radio figures these will be viewers enough to start with. In North America alone more than two million people listen regularly to the radio World Service. But as an outsider one may surely express the hope, which the BBC speaking for itself may not express so openly, that it will not be long before technological progress enables people in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to watch the BBC television news despite the contrary wishes of their governments, just as they now listen to World Service radio despite their governments' wishes. (Incidentally, the arrangements governing such transmissions must be a prime subject for western diplomats at the Vienna conference on implementation of the Helsinki accords.)

The World Service is also a service to Britain. So would this be — and not just because those of us irritated by the rampant triviality of domestic television news (Channel 4 excepted) might be able to watch this BBC World News at home. I'm thinking rather of the enhancement of Britain's reputation and authority abroad. We are told that this is one of the reasons we send warships to distant ports: "showing the flag". But a thousand times more people listen to the World Service, regularly, than ever see a Royal Navy vessel once.

And at a fraction of the cost. The BBC estimates that the pilot scheme will cost somewhere in the region of £10 million a year for the next three years, of which a small part might come from paying subscribers abroad and existing BBC resources. The largest part would have to come from tax, probably as an addition to the existing Foreign Office grant for the External Services. (There are fears that the Treasury might be tempted to ask Bush House to find some of the money by further cutting back its already grievously cut language services.) This is one exceptional item of public spending which the government should attempt neither to curb nor to delay. It is a scheme to make more effective use of this country's single most valuable natural resource, the English language.

According to figures given to me by the Ministry of Defence, the current cost of a type 22 frigate is about £150 million. The net cost to the taxpayer of this project would be £7.8 million per year. Surely a BBC television world news is worth the back end of a frigate?

The author is foreign editor of *The Spectator*.

moreover... Miles Kington

Could you be a Tory Wife?

I have had many inquiries about Tory Wives, the organization I mentioned last week whose members look after Tory MPs when nobody else seems to care. There seem to be a lot of women who want to know if they have what it takes to be a tower of strength. Could they back their husband through thick and thin, and then take coffee out to the waiting journalists? Here are some simple questions which should tell you straight off if you are the right mettle to be a Tory Wife.

1. Your husband phones late at night and tells you that pressure of work has forced him to stay in London overnight. In the background you can hear corks popping, a band playing, and merry voices. Do you assume he is (a) entertaining a vital group of hi-fi manufacturers from his constituency; (b) at a Cabinet meeting; (c) at it again?

2. You notice an unfamiliar perfume on your husband's clothes. You assume that there is a perfectly natural explanation for this, namely that (a) he has been entertaining a delegation of scent manufacturers from his constituency; (b) he has been standing too close to Mrs Thatcher; (c) he has been at it again.

3. You are at home by yourself, your husband in London, your children at their lovely school and the dogs out in the garden. You are arranging some flowers when the telephone rings and a voice says: "News of the World here. Is the MP in? Well, who's that speaking then? His wife? Oh, I am sorry for you, love, but we're only doing your job," and rings off. In your heart of hearts, do you know that the newspaper is planning to reveal that (a) your husband is unlikely to be appointed a junior minister after all; (b) he is unlikely to retain his seat if there were an election tomorrow; (c) he has been at it again?

4. You notice several suspicious looking people at the bottom of the garden. Occasionally they ring the doorbell but run away when you answer the door. You assume they are (a) gypsies; (b) house-breakers; (c) journalists waiting

for your husband, and you had better take them some coffee.

5. In the morning, your husband gets up early and brings in the newspapers. Later you see him tearing them into small pieces and stuffing them into the dustbin. At breakfast, he says: "Funny, the papers didn't arrive this morning." You leap to the conclusion that (a) he is trying to shield you from a particularly nasty accident; (b) the newspaper delivered today by mistake; (c) he has been at it again and the papers have found out.

6. After a long silence, your husband says: "If I suddenly had to leave public life, darling, would you be terribly, terribly upset?" What do you say? (a) "I would break you up, no matter what." (b) "It's what I've always dreamt of." (c) "Who are those awful men with cameras peering in through the window?" (d) "You've been at it again, haven't you?"

7. Your husband clasps your hand, looks deep into your eyes and tells you that you had better prepare yourself for a dreadful piece of news. Do you suddenly realize what he is about to tell you? Namely, that (a) Mrs Thatcher has asked him to go to Belfast; (b) he has asked Norman Tebbit to dinner; (c) he has been discovered at it, but can't think of a way of explaining it to you that would seem understandable; (d) that he wants you to go out with more coffee to the journalists.

8. Your husband has resigned. Is your first thought one of the following? (a) "At last we shall have a chance to live a normal relationship, and I can give him the love he deserves"; (b) "Well, at least we won't have to have Norman Tebbit to dinner"; (c) "If he's going to be at home all day long, how on earth am I going to continue my affair?" Result: If you asked your husband for help with the test, you are hopeless. If you hummed and hawed over it, you are average. If you swept through it with a brisk smile, efficiently and automatically, while doing three other things at the same time, you have got what it takes.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

CAMPAIGNING DANGEROUSLY

Election fever — like that other disease which is currently taking up so much political time — is not easy to control. And just as the existence of AIDS was till recently blamed upon a few homosexuals and heroin addicts, so was the responsibility for election fever placed upon the heads of scapegoats in the press.

This week, however, is one of reckoning. Senior ministers, who yesterday finally faced up to the fact that AIDS is ubiquitous and real, are today gathering to hear the proof that the same adjectives can be applied to their reelection campaign.

The legislative programme for the next parliament is designed to cause the least possible offense, to take up the least possible time, and to leave the greatest possible space for electoral manoeuvre. There will be no room for the toe-treading feet of Mr Nicholas Ridley to privatise the water industry. There will be many an opportunity to hear the mellifluous tones of Mr Douglas Hurd bringing reform to the justice system.

Mr Lawson has opened up the coffers to appease public concern over the health and education services. Cabinet unity — partly cemented by this same public spending — is flourishing. Most significantly of all, the Manifesto Group of ministers is on course to produce before Christmas the first draft of the programme for a third term.

In 1983 the Government went to the polls early — so early, in fact, that its manifesto was virtually empty. A number of the party's subsequent problems stemmed from that simple fact. This time it is

determined not to make the same mistake.

The danger is rather that it may make the opposite error, that the army may be ready for a battle which does not come soon enough, that the devil will make work for idle political hands, that the banana skins which fell so freely after the last election may fall instead in advance of this coming one.

Election timing is never an easy art. In a three-way fight it is harder still to know when one is securely ahead. Some of the pressures for a Summer poll are, of course, clear enough. The opinion polls have turned sharply in the Government's favour in recent weeks. The Alliance support (vital to that large number of vocal Tory MPs whose chief opponents are Liberal or SDP) has fallen sharply, mainly to the Conservatives' benefit.

The first question that the Prime Minister has to face is whether this Alliance decline is merely a short-term response to its disunity on nuclear defence. The best indications suggest longer term problems too. On these grounds she could afford to wait.

The second question concerns the economy. How long will the Lawson boom be in coming? How long before the new employment measures take effect? On these grounds too, delay looks desirable.

The third question concerns the effects of next April's rate increase and the prospects for the May local elections. These are unlikely to be favourable to the Tories in absolute terms, because of the seats being contested. Although their implications for the general election may be statistically

favourable, the results are not likely to give a very public filip to Tory morale.

Of course, if the results in May are exceptionally good, a June election will be hard to resist. Thus, whatever the desirability of ruling out an election before the Autumn, and concentrating instead on the business of government, such an act of self-denial will not take place.

It has to be regretted, however, that, if the election is held in the autumn and speculation about June has not been ruled out until May, we shall have been living in a pre-election climate for 12 months. The possibility of going on into 1988 — an otherwise laudable ambition — will have been ruled out by the fact that we should then have had almost 18 months of electioneering.

The Government is, of course, to some extent teasing its opponents. If it can persuade them to spend some of their campaign funds in advance of the campaign, so much the better for it. If Mr Tebbit sounds as though he is fighting the election already and Mr Lawson can avow that nothing is further from his mind, then "all's fair in love and politics".

But it is important for the Prime Minister to ensure that the teasing riffs do not become real rifts. The Conservative's worst current problems are more managerial than political. A campaign in which Central Office and Downing Street continue their current uneasy relationship is a nervous prospect. Election fever is not as surely fatal as AIDS but Governments can die from it nonetheless.

INDISCRETION IN PARIS

M Chirac's indiscretion in the *Washington Times* has had quick results. Two French hostages in the Lebanon have been released, presumably under Syrian auspices, and are back in France. The Syrian embassy in Paris has expressed gratification at the French Prime Minister's endorsement of the official Syrian view that it was Israeli intelligence which tried to plant a bomb on the El Al plane at Heathrow. Since these events seem to be linked, public and official opinion in Paris takes an indulgent view both of what M Chirac said and of the fact that he later denied saying it.

It would be a pity, however, if such an interesting matter were to rest there. For M Chirac's interview with the *Washington Times*, both in what he said and in how he dealt with the subsequent storm, reveals a very curious blend of innocence and realpolitik.

In these zig-zagging events, he may well have hoped to give currency, though not the full stamp of his personal authority, to a theory of the El Al bomb which would confuse the issue just enough to enable France to continue its resistance to joint EEC measures against Syria. Perhaps he simply miscalculated the dramatic effect of his briefing. Perhaps he expected a more oblique treatment of his words in the *Washington Times*. Perhaps he thought that Mr Arnaud de

Borchgrave's tape-recorder had been turned off and that denial was safe.

Whichever it was, realpolitik must be conducted with greater awareness of the risks. Despite the absence of indignation in Paris at the decent involved, M Chirac looks foolish this morning. The entire episode has strengthened President Mitterrand's claim to exercise control of foreign policy under the developing rules of "cohabitation".

M Chirac's general outlook, as revealed in the transcript, similarly mixes shrewdness and innocence. His theory of who planted the El Al bomb is crackpot speculation of the dullest kind. No evidence whatever is offered for the idea that Israeli Mossad and anti-Assad dissidents in Syrian intelligence cooperated in arranging it. And the Prime Minister discounts the evidence of the Syrian Ambassador's involvement, supported by British electronic surveillance, by hinting darkly that British intelligence was in on the plot too. "Nothing is easier than to fake that kind of evidence without government leaders knowing about the real plot."

But when M Chirac turns to Western policy towards terrorism and the Middle East, he makes a stronger case. If the West is to prevent the triumph of Islamic fundamentalism and, in particular, to preserve

something from the wreck of Lebanon, he argues, it must either employ effective force that actually deters and over-returns terrorist regimes or reconcile itself to dealing with them diplomatically. What it should avoid is gestures such as Britain's diplomatic breach with Syria or ineffective punitive action such as the US raid on Libya. These merely unify Arab opinion against the West, strengthen the regime under attack and undermine pro-Western moderate rulers in the area.

This argument tacitly assumes, however, that it is easier and more productive to manipulate factions within foreign governments by judicious concessions than to make plain that terrorist actions by those governments will be punished. That has not been the experience of Western governments in recent years.

It also offers no relief when moderates have already been ousted and an extremist faction is plainly in control, as in Libya and Syria. M Chirac as much admits that when he says that if he comes across irrefutable evidence of Syrian involvement in French terrorism, "we shall take measures that will not be verbal ones." How will that action differ from President Reagan's raid on Libya or Mrs Thatcher's breach of diplomatic relations with Syria? A stronger answer is required than that it will be more effective.

Yet the readmission of Molotov to the party and the brief interview with him published in the Soviet press a year later may have had a more profound, and possibly less sinister, significance. Molotov's name was synonymous not only with Stalinism, but also with an episode in Soviet history which even the most loyal of Stalinists (and there are some alive and prospering in the Soviet Union today) prefer to forget: the ill-judged Soviet-German treaty of 1939.

The Molotov-Ribbentrop pact is one of those events which are usually omitted from Soviet official histories and textbooks. It is one of many. For this reason the mention of Molotov's name again raised hope as well as fear: hope that the present generation of Soviet leaders might feel able to make a less selective and more honest assessment of the past. There have been isolated signs of change as some hitherto taboo subjects have been brought, tentatively, into the open. The treatment of Molotov's memory will be a signpost for the future.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Artists' firm line on copyright law

From the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts
Sir, The vigorous line taken by the Chairman of the Arts Council over the reform of copyright law (report, November 3) will have the support of artists throughout Britain.

It is a fundamental principle of law that copyright in an original work belongs, in the first instance, to the author. This principle is commonly established throughout Europe and it is enshrined in the Berne Convention, which the Government now propose to ratify in a Copyright Reform Bill.

In the UK and Ireland alone, it is subject to a number of exceptions, the most objectionable of which (section 4 (3) of the 1956 Copyright Act) deprives artists of the copyright in certain works (principally portraits) commissioned by others. Writers, composers and other authors of intellectual property are not so treated: artists alone are singled out as a special case.

The law in this regard is not merely inequitable but anomalous: the section applies, for instance, to painted or drawn portraits, but not to sculpted ones. It leaves the artist in the absurd position of having to bargain for copyright in his own work. Nor is

it a purely economic matter: deprived of copyright, the artist can no longer control the quality of reproduction of his work. On the other hand, the interests of commissioners can be protected quite adequately by contractual means.

The Royal Academy supports the Arts Council's case for the abolition of section 4 (3) of the Act and would also favour the abolition of section 4 (4), which deals similarly with works made in the course of employment. Such reform is long overdue, and it would be a matter for deep regret if the Government failed to remove this inequitable provision from the law in the next session of Parliament.

We are, Sir, yours sincerely,
ROGER DE GREY (President),
GILLIAN AYLES, OLWEN BOWLEY, JAMES BUTLER, GEOFFREY CLARKE, TREVOR DANNATT, PHILIP DOWSON, BERNARD DUNSTON, DONALD HAMILTON FRASER, PAUL HOGARTH, TOM PHILLIPS, PHILIP POWELL (Secretary), PETER RODGERS (Secretary), LEONARD ROSOMAN, JOE TILSON, JOHN WARD,
Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1, November 7.

Art trade threat

From the Head of UK Office, Commission of the European Communities

Sir, We have been following the controversy about VAT and the art world with some puzzlement and with admiration at the success of the art auction lobby in generating so much more heat than light. Sir, the proposal for a "Seventh Council Directive on the harmonisation of the laws of Member States relating to turnover taxes — a common system of value added tax to be applied to works of art, collectors' items, antiques and used goods" (to give it its full title) has been under discussion for a long time, since January 6, 1978.

May I remind your correspondents, and particular Mr George

Levy (November 7), that the European Parliament does not make legislation under the Treaty of Rome. The final decisions, of course, rest with the Council of Ministers, i.e. the member-governments of the Community.

May I also point out that any decision on VAT, in other words on fiscal matters concerning the European Community, comes under article 99 of the Treaty which decrees unanimity. There is therefore no question of the matter "going through on the nod".

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE SCOTT,
Head of UK Office,
Commission of the European Communities,
8 Storey's Gate, SW1, November 7.

Rule of law in Europe

From Mr Dennis Thompson

Sir, It is good to know that Lord Denning (arguing, November 5) has given the Single European Act his wholehearted support. Few have done more in Britain to instil respect for the rule of law than Lord Denning and it is thanks to the Rome Treaty that the law now reigns to an increasing extent over Europe, concomitant pettiness notwithstanding.

Here in Geneva the scene is very different. The international arrangements of forty years ago are visibly disintegrating and the disarray may turn into a rout.

The United States no longer backs multilateralism in the UN; it seems from the GATT conference in Punta del Este that all the rules of GATT (including the most-favoured-nation clause) are up for grabs; and the African States have even savaged the humanitarian Geneva Conventions.

Nuclear deterrence

From Mr H. A. Sargeant

Sir, There has been much mention in *The Times* of the strategic defence initiative. But there is a further point to be made.

The greater the "uncertainty" in the forecasts made by both sides, the greater the deterrence. It is the degree of "uncertainty", not the degree of "fear" that is critical. When both sides have complex weapons, and when the results of these complexes in action are hard to assess, the "uncertainty" is great, and so is the deterrence. Where in all this does SDI stand?

It is possible to calculate the effects of nuclear attacks against given targets with some degree of certainty. But the same does not apply to defensive measures against multiple attacks. Apart from all else, these defences can never in practice be tested in full. Therefore the degree of "uncertainty" is increased by such a development and thus the deterrence.

Attacking nuclear forces must no doubt be reduced, but the same does as yet not apply to defensive systems — including SDI.
Yours,
H. A. SARGEANT,
7 Bond Close, Sway,
Lymington, Hampshire.

Taking advice

From Councillor T. M. Farrer

Sir, I must tell Mr John Butterfill, MP (November 8) that the shire county of Cumbria, with bi-party agreement, has just completed a two-year exercise in management restructuring based on a comprehensive investigation and report by a national firm of management consultants.

The results are manifold: a streamlined and more efficient management team, a much greater awareness by chief officers and councillors of each others' problems, more information on other authorities' initiatives, a better delivery of services to the public, etc.

Mr Butterfill said that we councillors lack detailed information on issues. He must not be surprised that both Conservative and Labour leaders on this council, as on many others, see the urgent need for personal advisers to undertake research for policy formulation.
Yours faithfully,
TREVOR FARRER,
Whitbarrow Lodge,
Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria,
November 8.

An unfair cop for visitors?

From Mr Colin Kirk

Sir, A little before 5 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, two well dressed Italian professional men walking along Oxford Street were stopped by two plain clothes policemen, who presented their credentials. There followed a somewhat one-sided conversation, from which the Italians gleaned that they were to submit to being searched.

To their surprise, they were not taken to a police station but searched then and there. The policemen emptied the visitors' pockets, examined their wallets and the few other possessions they had on them and dropped them one by one on to the pavement. The policemen then left the visitors to pick up their possessions.

The stop and search regulations, as I understand them, require the police to give their names and numbers, give the address of their police station, explain the grounds for their suspicions and report back at their police station whom they have searched and why. The police are also obliged to inform those searched that they are entitled to a copy of the report on application to the police station at any time during the following 12 months.

It seems that the regulations do not require the police to provide a simple statement outlining the regulations, with the names, numbers and police station of the officers concerned. Without such a statement it is impossible to question the action of the police.

Few people know of their rights. As I discovered when I inquired on my Italian friends' behalf, the officers concerned cannot be traced subsequently.

Surely any infringement of civil liberties requires tighter regulations than were applied in this case.

Yours sincerely,
COLIN KIRK,
1 Bridge Street, Oxford,
November 6.

Hungarian uprising

From Mr Anthony J. Clarke

Sir, Mr Gyorgy Aczel's article (November 5), in which he attempts to place the 1956 Hungarian uprising in the context of a "hiccup" along the otherwise steady progression towards "socialist democracy", is cynical in the extreme. Not once, unsurprisingly perhaps, does he mention Russia's absolute and all-pervading control of the country at that time.

In the aftermath of the vicious military reprisals beginning at dawn on November 4 (4,000 tanks, a quarter of a million mostly Mongolian foot soldiers from the central states — the Red Army already garrisoned in Hungary having been withdrawn because it could not be trusted), Russia realised that it would have a major propaganda struggle on its hands for many years to come. Clearly, that struggle is still going on.

"The state administrative apparatus was reorganised," says your correspondent. It certainly was. The myth of collective wellbeing under the benevolent Russian flag had been exploded for all time. The old crude methods (take immediate control of the police force, remove the existing intelligentsia, eliminate or deport to Siberia any dissident leadership, and then begin again in the classroom, to build a new generation of communist "rightchiks") would no longer work. But the strategy is still very much in place, and the West should not be deceived.

"We must take steps forward in the reform of economic management... carry on with the process of extending socialist democracy," states Mr Aczel. "Productivity is still low. We must, therefore, shift to a higher gear."

The language has changed, the aims haven't.
Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY J. CLARKE,
8 Wolsey Grove,
Essex, Surrey.

Grant of arms

From the Chairman of the Manorial Society of Great Britain

Sir, In taking issue in his letter (October 24) with your Correspondent, Christopher Warman, Mr Thomas Woodcock, Somerset Herald, says it "is wrong to imply that possession of a manor renders one eligible for a grant of arms".

Mr Warman implied nothing of the kind. He said (October 20): "owners are entitled to... apply for a coat of arms" — quite a different thing. So far as I am aware, everyone of English ancestry, or a subject of the Crown overseas, is entitled to apply for arms, be they the Prince and Princess of Wales, or beggar.

The fact is a beggar would be unable to meet the modest fees involved and so would not qualify on that ground, in addition to any other at which Mr Woodcock hints in his last paragraph.

The use of armorial bearings by lords of manors is a tradition that pre-dates even the College of Arms as a convenient and traditional method of identification. I have not heard that the College of Arms has declined to exercise its royal prerogative to a manorial lord recently and, indeed, it has gone to the trouble of reflecting manorial status where this is applicable in letters patent.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT SMITH, Chairman,
The Manorial Society of Great Britain,
104 Kennington Road (in the Manor of Kennington), SE11.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 12 1919

Total British casualties in World War I were 2,980,616 of whom 851,117 were known to have died. Casualty lists of dead and wounded, under the heading Roll of Honour, were a regular feature of *The Times* throughout the war. On November 6, 1917, for example, the list rose to 4,750 other ranks and 234 officers, their names covering a page and a half of small print.

THE GREAT SILENCE

NATION'S HOMAGE TO ITS DEAD.

(From Our Special Correspondents.)

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the nation, in response to the King's invitation, paid homage to the Glorious Dead by keeping a two minutes' silence for prayer and remembrance.

Deep, true emotion cannot be contained in mere words; and no combination of phrases could describe the feelings of the multitudes who stood silent and prayerful in London's streets yesterday. Many were experiencing again a grief of the war; many thought of friends they would never see again. Everywhere there was mourning, sorrow, and thanksgiving. For some minutes before the maroons ushered in the period of prayer a strange self-consciousness had fallen upon the people. A very gentleman seemed abroad. People moved respectfully, as if saluting each other's grief, and even the curious, of which there is always a goodly proportion in a London crowd, gazed reverently at the hurrying private cars and cabs which took black-garbed relatives to the many services. And continuously the church bells tolled sorrowfully and persistently. It was more than a call to prayer — it was a tribute. In the great awful silence that fell upon London's streets yesterday there was a glimpse into the soul of the Nation. Women weep — often, it is to be feared — and the best tribute to the greatness of the moments was to be seen in the bowed heads and streaming eyes of all too many men. And even those who kept their tears back cleared their throats, coughed, and seemed very uneasy when the traffic again began to move and hats were replaced.

LONDON'S TRIBUTE.

Yesterday morning was bright and cold with a keen wind. The streets seemed busier than usual as people moved about. Knightsbridge Outside, the Brighton Oratory cars were bringing many religious to the memorial service and the omnibuses going east were crowded. Already outside Buckingham Palace there was a large crowd, and down the Mall where the red sandstone golden for the President's drive to the City, was a continually moving throng.

Everywhere there was life, busy and carrying on with the work of the day. Then from the left of Buckingham Palace, from the Guard Room, the Palace detachment of the King's Guard came out. In a moment or two the maroons sounded. The Guard could be seen presenting arms — and the guard at the regimental headquarters at Buckingham Gate — the soldiers stood to attention, and from a great babel of noise and confusion across the greater silence.

Everything was still. Motor engines had stopped. Through the trees the streams of vehicles to the North could be seen halted and people, people everywhere were standing with bowed heads... and then the traffic began to move slowly and hats were replaced and a few women were to be seen powdering their noses. The great tribute was over.

Slowly, as if in a changed world, you moved on. But it was different. The great silence is bound to have a permanent effect. Since the Armistice so much has happened that the wonderful body of sacrifice made in the war has been liable to be publicly forgotten. Grief has been private. The great result of the two minutes' homage yesterday will be to teach the nation its general loss — to make grief its privilege.

Phrase or fable?

From Mr David West

Sir, I doubt whether the expression, "Cheer up for Chatham, wooden legs are cheap" has anything to do with the Earl of Chatham, as Mr Hare (November 7) suggests.

It is more likely that it refers to the Chatham Chest, the old naval charity which supplied wooden legs free to sailors who had lost theirs in action, together with a wound pension.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WEST,
7 St Paul's Place, N1,
November 7.

From Mrs Mary Vlack

Sir, My mother (b.1888) used to console our infant woes in terms somewhat similar to those of Mr Hare's children's aged aunt. Her version, however, was, "Cheer up for Chatham, Dover's in sight", and I wonder whether this may be a more familiar variant.

Her explanation was that it referred to the London, Chatham and south-eastern railway — the Slow, Easy and Careful line, from which passengers were reported to pick punches of wildflowers as it tottered through railway cuttings.

After it passed through Chatham there was always the hope, always frustrated, that it might gather speed on the second phase of its progress.

Yours faithfully,
MARY VLACK,
49a Sussex Square,
Brighton, Sussex.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Colonel Richard Crichton had the honour of being received by the Queen and delivered up his Stick of Office upon relinquishing his appointment as Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

The following Officers of Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms had the honour of being received by the Queen: Major David Jamieson, V.C., who delivered up his Stick of Office as clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant and received his Stick of Office upon his appointment as Lieutenant, and Major Thomas St. Aubyn, who received his Stick of Office upon his appointment as Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant.

The Right Hon. Margaret Thatcher, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips this morning attended the Council Meeting of the National Council for Voluntary Youth Services, on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of its foundation, at the Town Hall, Islington, N.1, and afterwards was entertained at luncheon at the Town Hall.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Mayor of Islington (Councillor Bob Crossman) and the Honorary Chairman of the Council (Mr. Robert Aitken).

In the afternoon, the Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips visited Voluntary Organisations belonging to the National Council for Voluntary Youth Services.

The Hon. Mrs. Legge-Bourke and Lieutenant Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips this evening attended the Institute of Marketing's 75th Anniversary Dinner at the Dorchester Hotel during which Her Royal Highness received the Institute's Award "Marketing Woman of the Year".

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips was received by the President of the Institute (Sir Patrick Mayne).

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

The Hon. Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Susan Hussey as Lady-in-Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
Colonel Sir Geoffrey Errington, Bt. today had the honour of being received by the Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Regiment, upon relinquishing his appointment as Colonel of the Regiment.

Brigadier Peter Davies also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming his appointment as Colonel of The King's Regiment.

Ruth, Lady Fernoy, has succeeded Lady Angela Oswald as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this afternoon at a reception given by Tarnac PLC at the Dorchester Hotel in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blair was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, President, the Ladies Guild of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital, this afternoon received The Lady Cecilia on relinquishing her appointment as Chairman of the Guild.

The Duke of Gloucester today visited CoSIRA (Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas) projects in Castle Donington, Leicestershire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Lt. Col. Sir Simon Bland.

In the evening The Duke of Gloucester was present at a Reception given by the Courtauld Institute of Art Fund at the Courtauld Galleries, Woburn Square, London WC1.

Lt. Col. Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at a concert given in aid of the English-Speaking Union Music Council at Goldsmiths' Hall, 4, Forester Lane, London, EC2.

Mrs. Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
The Duke of Kent, Vice Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, left Heathrow Airport, London today for India.

Their Royal Highnesses were received upon arrival at the airport by His Excellency Dr. P.C. Alexander (High Commissioner for India) and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. W.J. Hall (representing the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry), Mr. Robert Falkner (Deputy Marketing Director, Administration, British Airways), Mr. Robert Buxendale (Manager, Special Facilities, Heathrow Airport Limited).

Sir Richard Buckley and Miss Sarah Partridge are in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
The Countess of Dundee gave a party at a dinner and dancing at the Thatched House Lodge, November 3, 1986.

A memorial service for Lady Fisher of Lambeth will be held at St James's Church, Brompton Road, New Malden, Surrey, at noon today.

Luncheons

HM Government
Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Lancaster House in honour of the High Commissioner for Bangladesh, Lieutenant-General Mir Shewkat Ali.

After their annual meeting held yesterday at Stationers' Hall the Shrievall Association held a luncheon. The chairman, Captain J. Elwes, presided and the guests of honour were the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Hurd.

The guest speaker was Lord Justice Glidwell and grace was said by the Rev. Dr. Ronald C. Gibbins, Superintendent Minister of Wesley's Chapel. Among other guests present were Lady Glidwell, Mr. M.K. Ridley of the Office of the Deputy of Lancaster and Mr. Allen Thompson, Master of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company, and Mrs. Thompson.

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Receptions

HM Government
The Defence Council last night entertained the Commonwealth Defence and Service Advisers and Liaison Staffs in the United Kingdom and their ladies at a reception given in their honour by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House. The guests were received by the Secretary of State for Defence and the Hon. Mrs. Younger and the Chief of the Defence Staff and Lady Fieldhouse.

HM Inspectorate of Prisons
The Secretary of State for the Home Department was the guest of honour at a reception given by Sir James Hennessy and members of HM Inspectorate of Prisons at 50 Queen Anne's Gate yesterday.

Christmas bazaar
The Norwegian Ambassador and Mrs. Solweig Busch will open the Norwegian Christmas Bazaar at the Norwegian Seamen's Church, 1 Albion Street, Rotherhithe, SE16, on Friday, November 21, in aid of the Norwegian Church and Seamen's Mission.

New headmaster
Mr. C.M. Woolley has been appointed as Headmaster of St. Christopher's School Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, from April, 1987. The Rev. K.B. Ellwood, present Headmaster of St. Christopher's, will be leaving up his new appointment as Rectory of Staple Fitzpaine, Orchard Fortman, Thurleigh and Stoke St Mary in December 1986.

English-Speaking Union
The Duchess of Gloucester was present at a concert given in aid of the English-Speaking Union Music Scholarship Fund, Mr. Nigel Kennedy, violin, ESU Tanglewood Scholar 1975, and Mr. Peter Pettigrew, piano, were the guest artists. Mrs. Edward Norman-Butler, chairman, ESU Music Council, and Mrs. Richard Luce received the guests.

Feltnakers' Company
Mr. Martin Harper, Master of the Feltnakers' Company, accompanied by Mr. Charles Simons, Upper Warden, and Mr. John Elliott, Renter Warden, presented the Lord Mayor with his Ceremonial Hat at the Mansion House yesterday.

Marriages
Mr. N.F.G. Brown and Miss P.A. Swinfin. The marriage took place on November 10 at St. George's, Hanover Square, of Mr. Norman Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brown, of The Vale, London, SW3, and Miss Patricia Swinfin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Swinfin, of Tealby, Lincolnshire. The Rev. W.M. Atkins officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Stewart and Miss Tacey Cronin. Mr. Paul Symes-Thomson was best man.

A reception was held at Buck's Club and the honeymoon is being spent in the Far East.

Marriages
Mr. G.R. Davies and Miss S.A.P. Cooke. The marriage took place on Saturday, November 8, at St. Martin's Church, Womersley, of Mr. Guy Davies, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C.N. Davies, of Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire, and Miss Susan Cooke, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Cooke, of Stubbs Walden, Dorchester.

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Sale room
£2.5m for Jasper Johns painting

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Contemporary art hit the big time in New York on Monday night when a Jasper Johns sold for \$3,630,000 (estimate \$1.5 million to \$2 million) or £2,512,111, the highest auction price on record for a living artist.

The painting, "Out the Window", comprises three panels in which the words red, yellow and blue can be discerned amid a welter of concentric paint in those colours, plus a lot of white and black.

The painting was christened by Johns's sister when she visited his studio in 1959 and told him she could find no meaning in his work. Looking "out the window" at an empty parking lot she added insult to injury by suggesting that he painted what he saw. It has become a seminal work of his great period.

The 54 by 40 inch picture came for sale from Mrs. Redner Scull, former wife of the most famous collector of post-war American art, Robert C. Scull. The money might not have been made as money at a sitting had any previous auction of contemporary art, \$9.2 million with only 3 per cent profit.

The market in photography was also booming in New York with a Sotheby's sale totalling \$554,796 with 14 per cent profit. A frame containing seven photographs of Christ's Passion secured the top price at \$93,500 (unpublished estimate \$80,000 to \$120,000) or £64,705, selling to a Canadian private collector.

The photographer, F. Holland Day, grew his beard and hair, carried a cross of thorns and photographed himself seven times in a mirror, with facial expressions reflecting the words of the Passion. The work was exhibited at the first Philadelphia Salon of 1898 and caused the inevitable controversy, catapulting the photographer to fame.

Birthdays today

Lord Goff of Chieveley, 60; Mr. J. A. S. Ingamells, 52; Sir Ronald Millar, 67; Major-General Sir Gerald Duke, 76; Mrs. Peggy Fenner, MP, 64; Sir Charles Spoworth, 81; Mr. Jeffrey Thomas, QC, 33; the Rev. Dr. Chad Walsh, 78; the Marquess of Zealand, 78.

OBITUARY

MR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV
Old Bolshevik who had the dishonour to survive

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov died on November 8. He was 96.

For 40 years he was at the centre of Soviet life, and after his eventual fall from power he was at least permitted to exist, unlike so many old comrades in whose liquidation he had been an accomplice. His earlier survival - all the more miraculous in view of his bourgeois origins - was due to a combination of ruthless servility and ruthless bureaucratic efficiency.

He served as a candidate member of Lenin's Politburo, and then became Stalin's unquestioning henchman for more than a quarter of a century. It was not through any failure of obedience on his part that he fell from grace during his master's last phase. And even then, he was not completely dismissed, let alone killed.

As Soviet Foreign Minister he negotiated, in August 1939, the infamous pact with Nazi Germany with which (as well as with a petrol bomb improvised soon afterwards by the Finns) his name will always be associated - though the story of the pact is still concealed from Soviet schoolchildren. Later he was an exceptionally stubborn man for Western leaders to deal with, both as wartime ally and postwar opponent.

Like the Abbé Sieyès in an earlier revolution, he could claim at least to have stayed alive through turbulent and murderous times. But he did so at a terrible cost to others, and by sacrificing all vestiges of human decency and self-respect.

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov's real surname was Shadrin, and he was a nephew of the composer, Alexander Scriabin. He was born into a middle-class family in the village of Kulkarka in the Vyatka province of Russia on March 9, 1890. At the age of 12, he entered the gymnasium at Kazan, where he was to remain for the next seven years. Kazan was at the time a focal point of the revolutionary movement and its influence was strongly felt by the young Scriabin.

In 1906, at the age of 16, he joined the Bolshevik faction of the Social Democratic Revolutionary Party (forerunner of today's Communist Party) in Kazan. Between 1907 and 1909 his propaganda work took him outside his own student circle and into the then still unorganized working class of the town.

His activities did not escape the notice of the Tsarist authorities for long and in 1909, on the eve of his final examinations, the 19-year-old Scriabin was arrested, together with other members of the student revolutionary organization.

Two months later he was exiled for two years to the province of Volodga in the north where he continued to study but also made contact with an illegal Bolshevik group and was soon engaged in agitation and propaganda among railway workers. Before the end of this first period of exile, he had become the leader of the local Bolshevik group.

On the completion of his exile, he set out for St. Petersburg where he entered the polytechnic as a student and soon became the organizer of a group of Bolshevik students, called from an RAF raid, the Bolsheviks (according to himself) quietly asked: "If England had been smashed, then why are we in this shambles? And whose are these bombs that are falling?"

Immediately after the German invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941 - which Molotov announced over Soviet radio - a state defence committee was formed, and he became its vice-chairman. He also set about establishing the basis for cooperation with the allied powers. There were talks with Britain in July, and later in the month Molotov took part in discussions between Stalin and Roosevelt's emissary, Harry Hopkins. In September and October he led the Soviet delegation in three-power talks in Moscow.

He visited London in 1942 and, after further talks with Anthony Eden, signed the Anglo-Soviet Treaty on May 26. In the autumn he was in the United States, where he reached agreement on "mutual aid". In 1943 he took part in the foreign ministers' conference in Moscow.

At the Yalta and Potsdam conferences in 1945 he was Stalin's closest assistant and while, both during the war and at the end of it, Stalin sometimes invented differences between himself and Molotov in order to gain concessions from the Western leaders with whom he was negotiating, Molotov in reality never deviated from Stalin's line.

The relationship between the two men - Molotov the courtly automaton, Stalin the cynically contemptuous monarch - is captured in an incident during the war, when Churchill and Harriman were being entertained at a gala performance at the Bolshoi. Between the acts, there was a banquet at which Molotov proposed a toast to Stalin, "our great leader", and Stalin,

turning to Harriman's daughter, remarked, "I thought he was going to say something new about me".

As relations between the wartime allies grew ever more strained in the postwar period, it was Molotov, as leading Soviet representative at various conferences, who maintained the unyielding Soviet position. Thus at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946 he accused Britain and the United States of attempting to destroy agreements between the three powers; and at the foreign ministers' meeting in the summer of 1947 he denounced the Marshall Plan as a weapon in the hands of a strong power to gain sovereignty over weaker ones.

Ernest Bevin found it difficult to be in his company, feeling that he was a murderer. In 1948 Molotov began to fall foul of Stalin, and the principal cause was his wife, Paulina Zhemchuzhina. She was a considerable woman in her own right, having earlier been a candidate member of the central committee and for several years head of the state cosmetics trust.

In Stalin's eyes she was doubly suspect: first, because she was Jewish, and he was becoming obsessively anti-Semitic. When he saw her conversing in Hebrew with Golda Meir, his distrust was reinforced.

Paulina was arrested and sent into internal exile. For a time Molotov continued as foreign commissar despite what had happened to his wife. But in 1949 he was removed from the post, which was given to his former deputy, Vyshinsky.

From then until Stalin's death in 1953 he was vice-chairman of the council of ministers, but during the last

year of Stalin's life he, too, became an object of suspicion to his increasingly paranoid chief. Though he remained a member of the Politburo, he was, according to Khrushchev, "absolutely never invited" to meetings of the inner circle.

Along with another longtime ally of Stalin, Anastas Mikoyan, Molotov came perilously close to losing more than his political position in the months before Stalin's death.

After it occurred, however, they chose different sides. Mikoyan allied himself with Khrushchev. Molotov continued to support the kind of policies he had pursued under Stalin. As foreign minister and as a leading member of the Politburo, he often found himself in conflict with Khrushchev.

He was against de-Stalinisation, against reconciliation with Tito's Yugoslavia, and in favour of a tougher response to Polish unrest in 1956. He was probably the main organizer of the "anti-Party group" - an actual majority of the Politburo - which strove to remove Khrushchev from office in 1957, but was defeated by the central committee in which, at that time

Goldsmiths losses down at half-time

Secretary,
Companies House, London W1A 1DL.
Signed version of the full accounts
with the Registrar of Companies.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Ranks Hovis soars on fresh stake build-up speculation

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Shares of Ranks Hovis McDougall (RHM), the Mothers Pride and Mr Kipling Cakes food group, jumped 6p to 269p yesterday, just 1p short of its year's high, on speculation that another antipodean corporate raider was building a stake in the company.

In August Goodman Fielder, Australia's biggest food manufacturer, paid £107 million for S & W Berisford's crucial 14.6 per cent stake in RHM. Dealers in London were confident that a full bid would follow from Goodman.

Goodman was formed earlier this year with a three-way merger between two Australian companies, Fielder, Gillespie Davis and Allied Mills.

First dealings in Lloyds Chemists, the Midlands chain of retail chemists, start today, and should go to a "strong premium" according to Scrimgeour Vickers. At the 105p placing price, it is on a prospective p/e of 15.2 and should be more like 18 according to analyst, Mr Dan Bunting.

and Goodman Group, a New Zealand company. The merger received considerable backing from Mr John Elliott's Elders DXL.

Now it looks as though someone else has been building a sizable holding in RHM. That body may own a near 5 per cent stake worth about £35

million. Dealers have reported heavy turnover of the shares over the past few weeks. A spokesman for RHM said there was no evidence, so far, of a build up on the share register, but the company was watching events closely. "We're aware there is a certain amount of activity in the shares," he said.

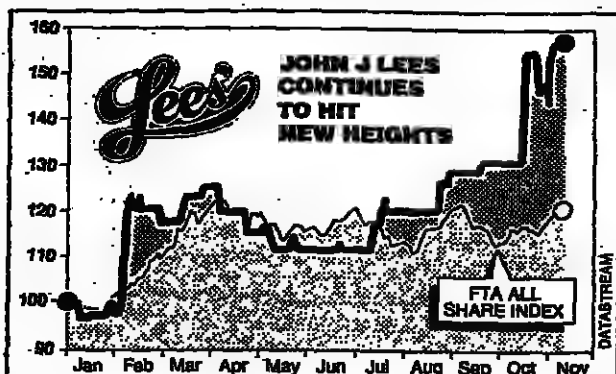
The names Mr Robert Holmes a Court of Bell Group, Mr Ron Brierley of IEP and Chase Corporation, New Zealand's third-largest quoted company, are being mentioned.

Inflation worries stemming from the Chancellor's increased public expenditure plans, knocked up to 2½ off gilt-edged stocks, and had a knock-on effect on equities.

The FT 30 index was between three and five points down all day, and closed 1.6 points lower at 1,311.7. The FT-SE 100 index managed to close 4.7 higher at 1660.9.

Among leaders ICI eased 3p to 106½p. Thoma EMIL, 3p to 487p. BTR, 6p to 290p. Hawker Siddeley Group, 6p to 429p and Vickers was down slightly to 396p. Glaxo gained 8p to 528p. Allied Lyons was up 6p to 319p and Grand Met, 3p to 441p. Reed International, the publisher, jumped 13p to 291p after a lunch at Chase Manhattan Securities.

Lucas Industries lost 15p to 455p, while Armstrong Equipment, where Lucas is mentioned as a possible bidder, jumped 15p to 135p.



L. Messel, the stockbroker now owned by Shearson Lehman American Express, has picked up a portfolio of leading shares from a big British institution in a £30 million deal.

The package of shares com-

Dealings begin later today on the London stock market in shares of News Corporation, the parent company of News International, which owns The Times, The Sunday Times, The Sun and News of the World. The shares are already quoted in Sydney, and in New York where they enjoy an ADR facility. Cazenove and Morgan Grenfell Securities are sponsoring the introduction and the shares are expected to start trading around the £15.70 level.

prices alpha and beta stocks, but Messel refuses to identify them or the institution from which they came.

has dropped from £1,200 a tonne to £500 a tonne.

Mr Ian Coyle, the company secretary, says: "The price of coconut is less significant than it used to be but it is still an important factor."

GEC firmed 2.5p to 176.5p as an institutional meeting at the City of London Club, hosted by Hoare Govett, the broker, got underway late yesterday afternoon. One of the main topics of conversation was GEC's bid for the RAF's airbase early warning contract, where a decision is expected next month.

At the same time Boeing, whose Awac system is the main rival to GEC's Nimrod, announced at a press conference that for every £1 spent by the Government buying

Lex Service Group, the electronic components and car distributor, dropped 5p to 310p and then recovered to a 5p fall at 314p, after an institutional lunch at Scrimgeour Vickers, the broker, yesterday. Scrimgeour has trimmed its profits forecast to just under £30 million and is now a seller of the stock.

AWAC, Boeing will spend £1.30 in Britain. This could be worth up to £1 billion to British companies and create as many as 50,000 jobs.

If Boeing were to win, Plessey, up a penny to 189p and Ferranti, up 3p to 103p, would benefit. City analysts say the Ferranti share price has been left behind and is looking cheap.

Consolidated Gold Fields, the mining finance group, enjoyed another revival on news of a bid by South African businessman Mr Harry Oppenheimer. Mr Oppenheimer has a 28 per cent stake in the shares through his own publicly-quoted Mineral Resources. Most of yesterday's activity took place in the traded options market where interest from Swiss investors drove the share price up 29p to 69½p. But only 1.5 million shares were traded on the main market. "It's a case of the options wagging the market tail again," one dealer said.

In August Consolidated Gold Fields' shares stood at a lowly 40p before a tide of buyers lifted the price to a new peak of 710p last month. Since then the shares have come in for a certain amount of profit taking, but the absence of any real sellers has meant their downside potential is limited.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet Last rites of the old Stock Exchange

Today the Stock Exchange's 5,400 members will vote on constitutional changes necessary to pave the way to a merger with the International Securities Regulatory Organisation and the creation of the International Stock Exchange. The technical changes members are asked to approve are broadly the conversion of the Exchange to a limited company and forfeiture of the individual members' voting rights. Instead, member firms would have the votes, while members would each receive £10,000, payable at age 60, as "compensation". If, as is likely, these changes are accepted, virtually all that remains of the structure of the "old" Stock Exchange — unlimited liability, the partnership principle, and one-man-one-vote — will have been dismantled except on the Stock Exchange floor.

There are two distinct issues: Is the merger with Isro necessary? Secondly, is the route the right one?

A merger with Isro was on the cards from the date the Financial Services Bill was published last December. This made it clear that the regulatory and exchange functions were to be separate. In addition to self-regulating organizations to police members, there would also be separate recognized investment exchanges, to devise and maintain proper market

conditions for trading. The door was wide open for Isro to set up its own exchange dealing in major British securities, irrespective of the fact that the Stock Exchange already operated one.

The arguments in favour of a merger are logically compelling and a little academic. Isro members already own more than 50 stock exchange member firms. The way the merger is to be achieved has met with opposition.

For tax reasons compensation has been linked to retirement. If it is taken on or after retirement at age 60 or more, it is liable only to capital gains tax at 30 per cent. Some members consider the payment inadequate, others think it too much. But it does strike a balance between older members who are unlikely to see the payment ravaged by inflation, and younger members who are more likely to reap the benefits inherent in a stronger, more unified, international capital market.

As the Governor of the Bank of England told a Frankfurt audience last night: "There are obvious regulatory advantages (and) obvious commercial and economic advantages if the new London Stock Exchange can become established as the major world centre for trading international equities."

Boards must heed the City

Yesterday's CBI debate over relations between industry and the City, though lively, had a predictable quality. By far the most positive contribution came, not from the CBI, but from the invited speaker, David Walker, the Bank of England director who a year ago made the issue of the short-term City intellectually respectable. Speaking principally to the industrialists, he put much of the burden of blame for the problem and responsibility for lessening it on company boards.

His suggestions are basically unchanged. "Boards and their main proprietors need to work at relationships just as companies need to and do work at those with their suppliers, their customers and their workforce." Pension funds and other institutions should earmark a proportion of their funds for long-term holding. But Mr Walker has developed his thinking in intriguing ways.

In particular, if pension fund managers are to be more responsible, it is up to trustees and their ultimate paymasters, the companies, to give their own pension fund managers clearer instructions on how they are supposed to behave. If all companies asked their pension fund managers to take a longer-term view and to be more receptive to the risk involved in new projects, then by definition, pension funds would take a longer-term view, especially if the jobs of

pension fund managers did not hang on the occasional mistake or lack of short-term performance.

The logic is unanswerable. And there is no doubt that if companies followed Mr Walker's sensible advice, they would enjoy better relations with their big investors. Whether that would make much difference to the minute-by-minute conduct of takeover bids and the institutions' predilection to make a fast buck in the market is another question. Probably it would not.

Competitive market forces in the City — quite apart from the vested interest of the new City conglomerates in generating takeovers — have gone too far to be moderated to any extent by better exchanges of information and personal relationships.

If the problem is to be countered effectively, there will need to be changes in the framework of rules in which market forces freely operate. That can come either from increased Whitehall interference in takeovers, which neither companies nor the City want, or by new boardroom and voting structures agreed by companies, institutions and the Stock Exchange, which would give institutions a greater direct say in the running of companies. Unfortunately there is little sign yet that either City or industry is prepared to do much about this.

Collier case seen as shot across bows of would-be rule breakers

The City showed predictably mixed reactions to the resignation of Mr Geoffrey Collier, a director of Morgan Grenfell Securities, on Monday. If there was any surprise, it was at the severity of the sentences for what must have been a first transgression of Morgan Grenfell's house rules since Big Bang.

But everyone recognizes the necessity that self-regulation must be seen to work, whatever measures that might imply.

Of dismay to outsiders was the complete lack of surprise that it had happened. It hardly matters whether you call breaking the rules an example of traditional City entrepreneurship or sheer greed.

The one thing on which all in the City agree is that it is bound to happen. That leaves only a lingering sense of surprise that it has happened when and where it did.

That is really the essence of Morgan Grenfell's sharp, and wholly laudable, reaction.

That Mr. Collier was caught appears to have been due to luck and not the infallible workings of the merchant bank's own compliance office.

Yesterday's statement from Scrimgeour Vickers referred to "certain dealings on behalf of a company". No one yesterday was being specific about what had really been going on. But compliance officers all over the City were taking another look at their house rules governing personal account dealing by employees.

Virtually every securities house in the City now makes it a house rule that personal account dealing should be done through its own books, so

that it can check on what its employees are up to.

But if an employee does in fact deal through an outside broker, there is no way that any compliance officer will necessarily know.

Miscreants can take the avoidance of detection even further. As Mr Martin Harty, compliance officer for Phillips & Drew, puts it: "If someone deals through an uncle with a different name using some other firm of brokers, you cannot really stop it."

The second problem is that Mr Collier was in a high position. He was partly responsible for setting up Morgan Grenfell's securities operations and he was a director of MG Securities Holdings. Most compliance officers insist that they cannot do their job without help from senior management.

Mr Colin Condren, compliance director for Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said: "We hand out a copy of every individual's private dealings to his manager at the start of every day. We rely on management to be the first line of defence in compliance matters." When management itself is heading the rules, the system is in danger of breaking down rapidly.

Retribution must therefore be swift and terrible. "When someone hits at the heart of the rules you have to get tough," Mr Condren said.

The Collier case will no doubt encourage compliance officers to greater feats of vigilance. It is a curious feature of the City's post-Big Bang regulation that there is no attempt at uniformity among securities houses. They never sat down together to

work out a common system of internal regulation, with the result that each house has a different set of rules.

Most apply the rule about using only the house broking service but there are wide margins of strictness in other areas.

Phillips & Drew, for example, ban all personal account dealing in companies which are being handled on the corporate finance side. BZW, on the other hand, allow employees to deal in shares of corporate finance customers, even during a bid, as long as they hold the shares for at least three months.

Other typical limitations on personal share dealing adopted by many securities houses include: not allowing short selling, payment in cash the following day rather than at the end of the account, not trading in and out of stocks within the same day — in some cases — not selling any holding within a month of purchase. Most of these rules are designed to cut down outright speculation by employees.

But they have the effect also of making the compliance officer's job — difficult at the best of time — slightly easier.

Compliance officers admit that their two main techniques for catching miscreants rely on steady vetting of personal account dealings and spot checks on unsuspecting individuals. The less employees are allowed to job rapidly in and out of shares, the easier it is to monitor what they are up to.

Morgan Grenfell chose the "nuclear option" and asked Mr Collier to resign. There is, of course, a range of lesser

sanctions appropriate to lesser miscreants.

A company can, for instance, cancel the wrong-doers' deals, ban him from personal account dealing (with the danger that he may simply do it elsewhere), or impose financial penalties. The misdeed can be entered also on the employee's file, which will assume a greater significance when SIB rules will enable individuals to be excluded from the securities industry on the strength of their past record.

The anti self-regulation lobby will no doubt take the opportunity to point out that the Collier case proves their case. On the current evidence, however, it does not. After all, Mr Collier was caught even if it was through a tip-off rather than the rigours of the regulatory system.

Compliance officers freely acknowledge the need for some luck in detecting breaches of the rules. It is not clear that any other system could plug this gap infallibly or any of the others exposed by the current debacle.

The more important long-term result is that it may encourage firms to work together on compliance more than in the past, both in formulating a set of common rules and in informing one another of strange goings on.

As Mr Harty put it: "This will send a shot across the bows of traders tempted to break the rules. In time, everyone involved in compliance will become tougher."

Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

I C Gas to spend £300m, says Gulf

By John Bell City Editor

IC Gas, the energy group best known for its Calor Gas interests, is currently planning a £300 million diversification, according to Gulf Resources which is making a hostile £750 million takeover offer for it.

The suggestion is contained in the formal offer documents from Gulf, which is controlled by the Barclay twins, David and Frederick.

Gas's "lack of strategic direction" and points out that it bought CompAir in 1980 for £64 million and sold five years later for a loss of £13 million.

The board of I C Gas is understood to be casting around for some further diversification, suggests Gulf, and figures of up to £300 million have been mentioned. The document points out

that the value of Gulf's cash bid, 530p per share, is a 64 per cent premium over the market value when Gulf made its first share purchases. Gulf maintains that the I C Gas board is unlikely to be able to produce results which would sustain a share price comparable to the level of its offer.

Mr David Barclay said yesterday: "The dismal perfor-

mance of I C Gas is a depressing tale for its shareholders. The share price in March, 1986, was below that of November 1980 despite a 143 per cent increase in the all-share index."

I C Gas shares closed last night at 589p, maintaining a substantial premium to the Gulf offer as speculators await the widely rumoured counter-

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November 11 1986

CBI CONFERENCE

Britain on right course, says retiring CBI chief

British industry had begun to reverse direction on the road to ruin in the past six years and the Government had set a course to improve the opportunities for business, Sir Terence Beckett told delegates at the CBI Conference in Bournemouth today in his farewell speech as director general.

But, he added, the Labour Party's proposals on industrial relations law would take industry back to the slits trenches of the 1970s.

He received a standing ovation at the end of his speech in which he said: "It would be a tragedy if this reversal were itself reversed in the next 18 months."

"This is why we don't like the look of the Labour Party's initial proposals on industrial relations law."

Labour said there had been a change of attitude among trade unions which now accepted the need for the law to play some part in strike ballots and trade union elections.

But that was as far as most commentary on this proposals had got. Did anyone properly understand the rest of them? Labour's plan did not give an employer the right to take trade unions to court for failing to hold a ballot, even when his business was in jeopardy. Employers would be deprived of any legal redress when unlawful strikes occurred.

"Not only would we be back to the slits trenches of the 1970s if these proposals were implemented", Sir Terence said.

"New laws are threatened on trade union recognition, to promote what they call industrial democracy and, beyond that, economic planning more generally."

On top of that there was a whole new tranche of costly individual rights for employees envisaged. He gave delegates only one guess who would pay for it.

Did they not realize that industry needed more, not less, regularity in working practices if it was to be world competitive?

OPPORTUNITIES

"We believe it is our role to talk to each of the political parties on policies to help industry and to endeavour to get changes made where their proposals would do real harm", he said.

The CBI was willing to talk at senior level to the Opposition parties on their proposed industrial relations law changes.

He hoped that the initial proposals would be changed and that they could get a better understanding on those matters soon.

His own difficulty in the past six years had been that the CBI, rightly, had had to differ from the Government occasionally. But that had been on tactical problems.

"In terms of strategy I believe this Government has set a course to improve the ultimate opportunities for business and the prospects for the country in a more radical way than has been attempted since the first measures of free trade were introduced over half a century ago", he said amid applause.

The CBI had worked closely with government in reducing the burdens on business, encouraging enterprise, reducing red tape, fostering small firms and establishing better youth training, for instance.

Much of CBI thinking had been incorporated in policies the Government had adopted. CBI strategy over six years had campaigned for competitiveness, profitability and improved productivity.

Decline and unemployment were caused not by competitiveness but by uncompetitiveness.

Industry must sharpen its competitive edge and progress was being made on attitudes. Wonders never ceased - politicians of all parties and trade union leaders were beginning to pay tribute to that disquietingly beastly thing called competitiveness.

On profits, the most important single strategy the CBI

could pursue was ceaselessly to search for new products, new services, new markets and new niches in those markets to find higher value-added opportunities.

There would never be another opportunity as there was now to get pay settlements down, with 3 per cent inflation.

"Buy Now" was his message. Employees now understood much better that profits were the cost of staying in business.

Sir Terence said that to stop the export of capital and to encourage its return to this country by tax penalties would deny industry the benefits it achieved.

Industry was doing much better on profitability than six years ago, but the recovery had reached only about two thirds of the level earned in the early 1960s.

After all their efforts, they had reached only half the rate of principal competitors abroad.

Improved productivity required management to draw out and learn from the knowledge and potential of all employees so that "them and us" disappeared.

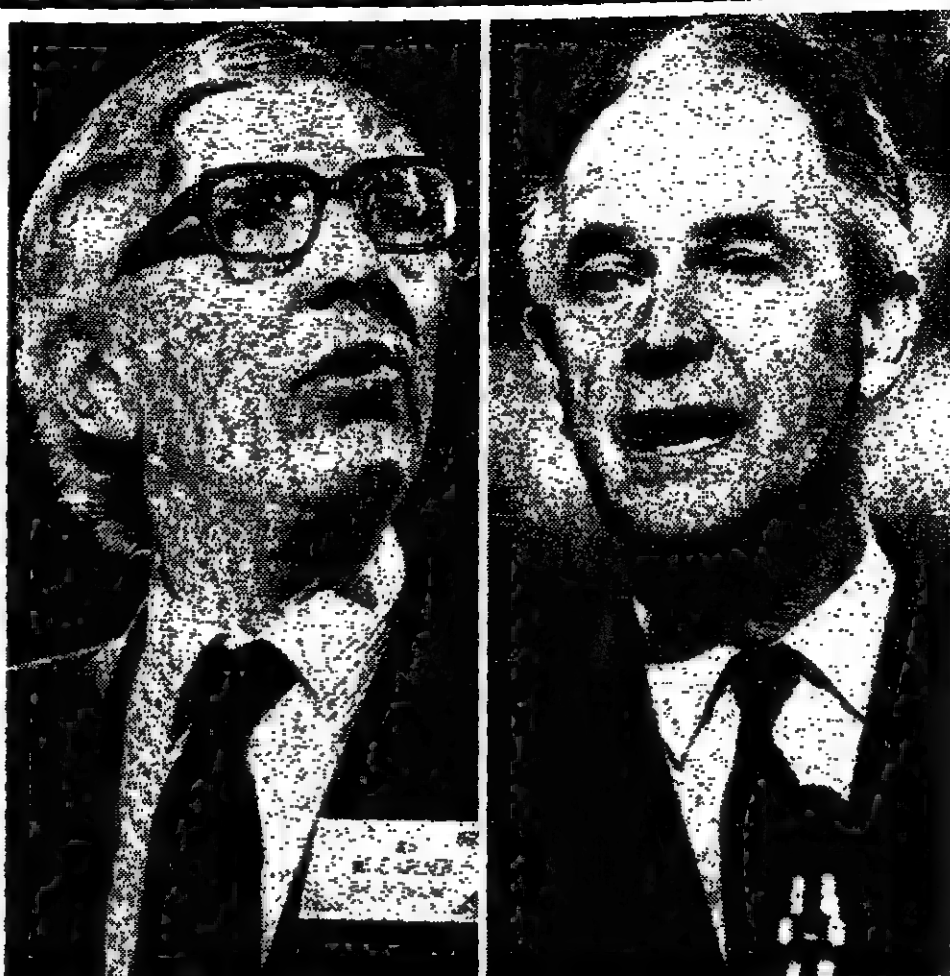
Earlier, Sir Terence said that the past six years had been difficult. They had been through the worst recession for half a century.

But was the criticism in terms of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's responsibility for more than three million unemployed fair?

When the recession came Britain was uncompetitive, unprofitable and woefully overmanned.

Previous governments, by intervention, had postponed change, particularly structural change so that when reality finally caught up, its effects were more drastic in Britain than elsewhere.

Many of the changes industry had wanted in the 1970s had been achieved. Today there was time to develop new products, to improve them and to get their costs, quality and delivery right.



Mr David Walker (left): Review of City-industry relations; and Sir Terence Beckett: Optimism in his farewell speech as director general.

Walker spells out his vision for the future

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, set out to the conference his vision of a capital-owning democracy which could lead to Britain's economic revival and bringing a new and better atmosphere to the country.

He also set out his case for expanding the nuclear energy industry, but gave no hint of when any decision would be taken or what it would be. He pointed out that even the Soviet Union, after Chernobyl, intended to expand its nuclear industry.

He said he defied anyone to create a scenario in which he could cope with the problems of the next 10 to 40 years without nuclear energy.

He added that during this century the population of the world had quadrupled and the industrialized world had expanded by a huge amount. The result was that this century was the first when the

NUCLEAR ENERGY

availability of energy had become a big problem.

If they looked forward to the expansion of the industrialized world in the next few decades, not only in the Pacific Basin but in Africa, Asia, and South America, the demand for energy from finite resources would be an ever-increasing problem.

If they rejected a form of energy that provided 35 per cent of the electricity of the European Community, that was an important source of power to the great industrialized nations such as Japan and the United States, and if they remembered that the Soviet Union with all its mineral and energy resources was to double its nuclear investment, then a scenario without nuclear power was not possible.

He went on to discount other new forms of electricity generation on the ground that they would not make a big enough contribution. "I gave up research on solar energy mainly due to the lack of solar", he said.

The Severn Barrage, the second best barrage scheme in

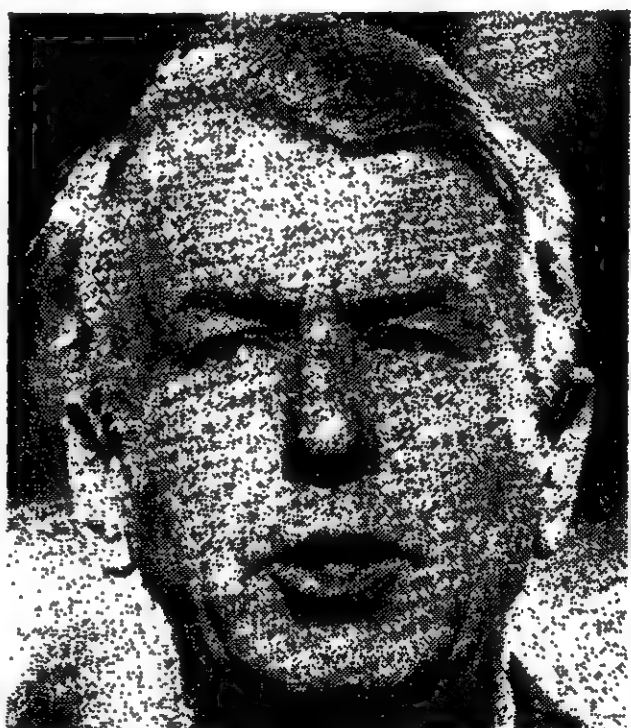
the world, if successful, would produce only 2 per cent of the country's electricity.

He added: "So we have to see that the advantages of one of the cheapest forms, environmentally one of the best forms, of energy is available to mankind, but available with the maximum of safety."

Turning to the Government's privatization programme, he said that since 1979 there had been what could only be described as a revolution in making this country into a share-owning democracy.

Shares were being bought by more people, younger people, and people from all walks of life. So far seven million people had registered an interest in buying British Gas shares and inquiries were still coming in at a rate of 70,000 a day.

Recent research showed that 37 per cent of the adult population were interested in buying shares in British Gas. Between 1979 and next year the picture would have changed from one in which one family in ten owned shares to almost one family in two. "I believe it is vital for a free enterprise system to recognize the advantage of this transformation."



Mr Peter Walker: The demand for energy in the future is going to be an ever-increasing problem.

City men defend themselves from industry attack

THE CITY

Representatives of the City of London strongly defended themselves at the conference against the contention by one industrialist that the square mile was nothing more than a gigantic gambling den whose wheeler-dealers and analysts were no more than tipsters.

The conference "big bang" between City and industry ended in a draw: a split vote right down the middle on a resolution critical of the City from the West Midlands Regional Council of the CBI.

The resolution stated: "Government and financial institutions in particular must recognize that if manufacturing industry is to survive, a long-term view must be taken in terms of financial returns, rather than the short-term view forced by them on British managers."

Defenders of the City made clear that in the main they did not like the last 12 words of the resolution.

As CBI members held aloft their blue cards the voting was so obviously even that Mr David Nickerson, CBI president, said he would leave it at that. The resolution had divided the conference and he felt that that might be a good starting point for everyone to work together.

During the debate it emerged that bridge-building seminars throughout the CBI regions are being arranged between industrialists and City experts to improve communications between the two, to increase understanding and iron out differences.

The attack on the "short-termism" of the City was led by Mr Tom Brimston, of the West Midlands, who complained of the obsession among financiers for bottom-line figures.

Many firms had had to abandon worthwhile projects because the returns would only come in seven to ten years rather than the two to three years which the financial interests would prefer.

That situation could not be allowed to go on. It militated against research and development, the results of which could not be seen for years.

The boom in takeover activity was an extension of the City enthusiasm for short-term speculation.

Mr Charles Green, of the National Westminster Bank, thought it wrong to take the view that the City was forcing a short-term attitude on manufacturing.

Long-term money was readily available for the right project and the well argued business case. Long money meant long-term risk - political marketing and financial risk - and that had to be balanced by proper reward for lender and industrial customer.

The most swinging attack on the City came from Mr Norman Record, of C & J Clark, who complained that the frantic switch of funds from one company to another was achieving nothing. It was he who contended that the City had been converted into nothing more than a gigantic gambling den.

All the wheeler-dealing was just non-productive. By all this activity and by the ridiculous and hysterical merger mania the City was debilitating industry.

Mr C Day, of Henderson Pension Fund Management, coming to the defence of the City, said that it was a great success story. The City competed internationally against

American, Japanese and European colleagues. "And we win", he said.

Mr D Pollock, of the Stock Exchange, said to call it a casino was not only inaccurate but absurd. The future of the Stock Exchange and the future of industry were interdependent.

Mr J R C Elmslie, deputy chairman of Pearl Assurance, said they were not first and foremost investors; they were first and foremost salesmen of insurance. They had to obtain the funds before they could invest them and they must give their customers what they wanted, not what they ought to have.

Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of City Communications Centre and of Lloyds Bank, said he could not support the motion as it stood. The political pendulum had swung towards freer markets all over the world.

Earlier, Mr David Walker, executive director of the Bank of England, said in a review of relations between the City and industry that remarkably few companies seemed ready to quantify how much they were committed to innovation to ensure their future competitiveness.

If boards wanted their shareholders to support them in committing resources to the long term, perhaps depressing current performance on the way, it seemed only reasonable that they should indicate how much was being committed, in what direction, and what the pay-back period was likely to be.

He was not suggesting that company boards should seek to influence individual investment decisions, but they should not feel inhibited about engaging in dialogue with their pension fund trustees as part of the process by which the trustees arrived at an appropriate risk strategy.

He acknowledged that recent developments in the City had as much to do with ensuring that UK financial institutions and markets were competitive on a global scale.

● We cannot afford to take a Little Englander view ●

as with the immediate needs of British industry.

"But we cannot afford to take a Little Englander view of all this", he said, "and British industry would certainly not be better served by a weaker securities industry."

They should surely seek to make the liberal and market-based system that we had work better, despite its flaws.

● The solution to the takeover argument lay not with government but with industry and the City. Dr Malcolm Skidmore, of the Industrial Policy Committee, said when successfully moving a resolution stating that the conference believed that mergers and acquisitions were not necessarily a bad thing, but regretting that too many were pursued for the wrong reasons.

He said that business should not rely on politicians and bureaucrats to protect it from itself.

Britain needed businesses which could match imports and which could compete in the world market. Large companies which bought smaller companies could develop and market their ideas.

However, big companies were not always a good thing. The records of conglomerates made up of businesses from many areas were often poor.

SAINSBURY'S

Half-Year Results

£ million	1986 28 weeks to 4th October	1985 28 weeks to 5th October	Increase
Sales*	2,087.6	1,831.6	14.0%
Retail Profit	115.1	85.2	35.1%
Retail Margin	5.51%	4.65%	
Associates	8.5	7.2	17.1%
Group Profit before Tax	123.5	92.4	33.7%
Group Profit after Estimated Tax	80.3	60.1	33.7%
Earnings per Share (at 35% tax)	11.38p	8.60p	32.3%
Dividend per Share	2.05p	1.65p	24.2%

*Includes VAT £96.5 million (1985 £82.5 million)

The results are unaudited

Profits up by one third

Profitability

The increase of 33.7% in first half Group profit is the largest for five years. This reflects above budget growth in sales in existing stores and further improvements in efficiency throughout the business. Productivity has increased by 5%. Price competitiveness has further strengthened against major competition. The retail margin increased for the 4th year running to reach 5.5%.

Sales

Supermarket sales grew by 13.6% with two thirds of the growth coming from new stores. Sales volume growth of 11% compares with 9.3% a year ago. The level of food inflation during this period was the lowest for twenty years.

New Stores

The seven supermarkets opened in the half year have an average sales area of 29,000 square feet and are trading very successfully. A further eight new stores will open in the second half, of which five will open before Christmas.

Subsidiary and Associates

Homebase sales increased by 27% to £61.9 million while profit grew by 31% to £2.1 million. Five Homebases will open in the current year, bringing the total number of outlets to 33.

SavaCentre profit before tax increased by 43% to

£8.3 million, benefiting from strong in-store growth and good cost control. The company continued to have the lowest food prices of any hypermarket or superstore group.

Shaw's increased its sales area by 12% and profit before tax grew by 5% to \$15.9 million. In September the Group increased its holding in Shaw's from 21.2% to 28.5%.

Profit Sharing

Profit sharing for 1986 amounted to £15.8 million of which over £7 million was taken in the form of 1.8 million shares by 13,000 employees - nearly half those eligible to choose shares. This was the highest proportion of employees to take shares since the scheme's introduction in 1980. As usual no provision for profit sharing has been made in the half year's accounts, since the level of profit share is dependent on the full year's results.

Dividend

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.05p per share (1985 1.65p) which, together with its associated tax credit, is equivalent to a gross dividend of 2.89p. The total amount of the net dividend is £14.6 million (1985 £11.6 million). This dividend will be paid on 16th January 1987, to shareholders on the register of members at the close of business on 19th December 1986.

Good food costs less at Sainsbury's

Industry leaders back nuclear power

A motion on the need for nuclear energy was strongly

attacked by a delegate who described it as "tainted with industrial self-interest" and said it paid little attention to the interests of the nation as a whole.

Several other delegates expressed doubts about the nuclear industry.

The conference, however, overwhelmingly passed the motion which expressed the belief "that an expanding, safe and efficient nuclear industry is essential if the UK is to provide competitive electricity prices in the 1990s and beyond."

The attack on the motion, put forward by the CBI Energy Policy Committee, came from Mr Stuart Johnson, managing director of King Tansley and Gregson (Holdings), and chairman of Yorkshire and Humberside Council.

He said he would abstain in the vote because it was impossible to give the resolution unqualified support.

Of course industry required efficient and competitive electricity, but nothing should be done to jeopardize the

overriding issue of long-term safety.

"I do not stand here as a latter-day Luddite and have no mandate from the Greens, the anti-nuclear lobby or my Yorkshire coal industry", he said.

"I come here as an engineering observer who has learnt to live with Murphy's Law that if it is possible for something to go wrong, it will go wrong."

The reason for something going wrong was invariably the unimagined consequences of human shortcomings.

They could not expect the nuclear industry to achieve the glorious goal of eradicating human error.

Moving the motion, Mr Maurice Vogel, of Air Products, chairman of the Energy Policy Committee, said that, despite propaganda to the contrary, there was no sound evidence that the UK nuclear energy industry was unsafe.

British reactors were designed to override operator error.

There was a need for more competitive electricity prices into the twenty-first century, and nuclear electricity was

cheaper to generate than coal-fired electricity.

It would be folly to eliminate nuclear power. It would have dire consequences on Britain's competitiveness, prosperity and jobs.

Mr Vogel was among those speakers who emphasized the importance of renewing public confidence in the industry.

Mr Roy Lawrence, of Raytel Group, said Sellafield's record had not been good. "And the way its management have had to be flushed into the open does not inspire confidence."

Disturbing medical reports required further investigation. "Those who gathered around the Nirex site cannot all be the lunatic fringe, and their view should be listened to. They should not be pushed aside."

Mr Christopher Harding, of British Nuclear Fuels, reminded delegates that Britain had had safe nuclear electricity since 1956.

The Chernobyl disaster had affected public confidence and those in the industry understood the need to regain it. What they did had to be explained in simple language

that everyone could understand.

Without a growing nuclear contribution the price of power would rocket, the ability to compete overseas would suffer, as would living standards and unemployment.

Dr R.C. Sowden, of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA), told delegates: "If the British economy expands at a mere 2.5 per cent over the coming decades, by the year 2010 we shall need twice the energy that we consume today."

"With the most optimistic success of energy conservation we shall save 50 per cent of that increase, so we still have a 50 per cent gap."

"So the reference to conservation of energy as a solution to our problems is a fallacy."

Mr John Talbot, of the Electricity Council, and a member of the CBI Vision 2010 Group which has reported on the needs to prepare industry for the year 2010, urged support for the resolution. Electricity customers wanted cheap, reliable and safe electricity.



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COMPANY NEWS

DRAYTON CONSOLIDATED TRUST: Final dividend 8p, making 10.75p (10p), payable December 22. Figures for 1986: turnover 10,750, gross income 6,133 (5,577), expenses and interest 709 (672), pretax revenue 5,424 (5,085), earnings per share 10.75p (10.34p).

EGOLI CONSOLIDATED MINES: Figures for six months to September 30 in rand. Turnover 9,349,936 (3,822,451), pretax income 3,323,961 (7,874,305), tax 155,915 (108,618), earnings per share on attributable income after transfer to non-distributable reserve 1.31 cents (1.49 cents).

HEALTH CARE SERVICES: Figures for six months to September 30. Turnover 4,643 (3,473), pretax profit 311 (205), tax 109 (80), earnings per share 1.7p (1.1p).

PACIFIC SALES ORGANISATION: The chairman told the annual meeting that sales in the first four months are running closely in line with the previous year.

THE NEW THORNTON TRUST: (1985) interim dividend 1.25p (same), payable January 15. Figures for six months to September 30. Gross revenue 1,636 (1,400), pretax revenue 1,342 (1,104), tax 392 (361), earnings per share 2.43p (1.90p).

The board anticipates that the total dividend for the year will not be less than last year.

CITY OF DUBLIN BANK: Final dividend 2.25p making 3.2p (same) for the year to September 30. Figures in £. Income 14,877,958 or UK£14 million (14,127,783). Profit before tax and extraordinary items 303,118 (286,089). Tax 406,748 (108,173). Earnings per share 3.88p (1.75p). Proposed rights issue of 8,515,097 new shares of 10p each, at 10.75p per share. This will raise about £13,850,000 net, on the basis of five new shares for every existing share held at close of business on November 7.

HAMPTON AUSTRALIA: HA, which is 75 per cent owned by Hampton Gold Mining Areas, now part of Mr Alan Bond's private gold interests, reported a consolidated operating profit of £363,000 or £164,000 for the six months ended September 30 (loss £57,000 for the same period in 1985). Overall costs £214,000 (Auss\$1,540,000). Total income £363,000 (Auss\$1,615,000).

WATSON & PHILLIPS: Applications have been received in respect of 3,472,712 shares (120.9 per cent). Applications for up to minimum 100 shares were received for 1,739,004 shares and further applications were received for 1,733,708 shares, the minimum entitlements in respect of which amount to 562,234 shares.

WHITBREAD AND COMPANY: The company has sold its 20 per cent holding in Television South. The shares being sold comprise 800 voting shares (20 per cent of that class), 6,623,333 ordinary non-voting shares (19.2 per cent of that class) and £1 million nominal of 10 per cent sub convertible loan stock.

BASE LENDING RATES

Bank	Rate
Adam & Company	11.00%
BCCI	11.00%
Citibank Savings	12.45%
Consolidated Cde	11.00%
Co-operative Bank	11.00%
C. Hoare & Co	11.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	11.00%
Lloyds Bank	11.00%
Nat Westminster	11.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	11.00%
TSB	11.00%
Citibank NA	11.00%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

Intasun livens up price war with more cheap flights

From Derek Harris
Brisbane

A new move in the foreign holidays price war was launched yesterday by Intasun, part of Mr Harry Goodman's International Leisure Group (ILG), with a big increase in cheap charter flights.

Intasun brought out its brochure on Skyworld "seats only" flights during the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents. There are 400,000 seats on offer, an 80 per cent increase on this year's programme.

In order to stimulate early bookings, special offers for people making reservations before January 10 include a



Mr Harry Goodman: 400,000 seats on offer

three-night hotel break for two in Britain and reductions for children during high season.

Seat prices start from £39 and most flights are to Spain.

Skyworld has enhanced its programme despite complaints by the Spanish authorities about increases in the sale of such seats on holiday charter flights.

Seat-only arrangements remain within international airline regulations covering package tours on charter flights but essentially offer cheap return flights.

The Spanish claim that they threaten the country's hotel industry while undercutting scheduled flights. The British and Spanish governments are renegotiating the air treaty between London and Madrid.

New holiday breed emerges

A new style of holiday-maker, the aspiring traveller, has been identified in new research by American Express, the charge card company which has also travel agency interests.

It believes there are about a million of them in Britain - about three quarters of whom live in the South-east - seeking to break out of a family mould of packaged foreign holidays and become independent.

The incomes explosion in the South-east through influences like the growth in financial services was creating new leisure habits, said Mr

Christopher Rodrigues, managing director for travel at American Express in Britain.

He was presenting the results of the company's survey to the Association of British Travel Agents.

The number of aspiring travellers has probably tripled over the past ten years, Mr Rodrigues said. One indication was the big increase in sales of charter aircraft seats unattached to full packaged holidays.

He described the new breed of traveller as wanting to create fresh experiences for

themselves, adding: "They are not snobs. It is not a question of wanting to go to Gstaad because top people go there."

"It is much more a question of going to a particular winter resort because it offers a particular type of challenge or a summer resort because, as in Agadir, you can wind surf in the day and go out to the high Atlas in the evening."

"If they are to stay ahead of the game, agents will have to keep buying up on new destinations and travel services to meet the needs of this increasingly sophisticated type of traveller."

Daniels for market

S Daniels, a company supplying grocery products to most of Britain's leading high street stores, is coming to the stock market valued at £9.9 million.

Mr Paul Daniels, the chairman, said: "Going public will enable us to go on the takeover trail straightaway." A total of 2,077,000 shares are being

placed at a price of 130p each through Robert Fleming, the merchant bank.

The amount raised for the company will be £1.18 million.

Daniels earned pretax profits of £460,000 last year on sales of more than £32 million.

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 21	Oct 21
Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 10	Nov 10
Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 20	Nov 20

Call options were taken out on 11/10/86. Assets: Soft Drink, Nelson, etc. Liabilities: Hughes Foods, Cusco, Amstar, Bridon, Ultramar, Heister, Control Saco, Priest, S. Renold, J. Brown, Southern Sack, S. G. L. London & Northern, J. England, J. J. P. French, Adelaide, etc. Redwood.

Put & Call: British Chemical.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Bank	Rate
Base Rate	11.00%
Overnight High	11.10%
Week High	10.75%

Bank	Rate
Overnight High	11.10%
Week High	10.75%

Bank	Rate
Overnight High	11.10%
Week High	10.75%

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Week High	10.75%

Bank	Rate
Overnight High	11.10%
Week High	10.75%

APPOINTMENTS

Mr Graham Cascoigne has joined the board of Thomson T-Line and will act initially as finance director.

Mr Richard Elliott has been appointed to the board of Oceana Consolidated Company.

Samuel Montagu & Company have announced the appointment of Mr John Griffiths as an executive director.

Mr David Irie has joined the partnership of Rowe & Maw. Fastframe Franchises have made Mr Trevor Smith director of marketing.

Mr Ian Gray and Mr Donald Davis have joined the main board of HunterPrint Group.

E G Cornelius & Company announce that Mr Paul Parkinson has been made a director.

Sir Derek Palmer has become chairman of Boythorpe. Mr Graham Day has joined the board of P-E International as a non-executive director.

Mr Laurie Wood has become sales director (designate) of Fame Computers.

Mr Tony Blyth has been made managing director of Sydney.

Heseline, Moss & Company has appointed the following directors: Mr Philip Dyson, Mr Denis McSweeney, Mr David Ings and Mr Jeremy Madford.

Mr Nicholas Mitchell has been appointed director-general of the British Industry Committee on South Africa and executive director of United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association.

Bradstock, Blunt & Crawley, the Lloyd's brokers, have made Mr Vincent Byrne and Mr Malcolm Stratton directors.

Mr Brian Jolly has been appointed to the board of Walker Lawrence Project Management.

Mr Tony Blyth has been made managing director of Sydney.

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Productivity the key to success at Sainsbury

Shopping at J Sainsbury must resemble adhering to a minor religious cult. Mention the name to one of its followers and cries of adulation are followed by anecdotes of what amazing products or service are provided by Britain's largest food retailer.

Even from a financial viewpoint the performance is impressive. Retail margins have increased for the fourth successive year to 5.5 per cent, several percentage points higher than its nearest competitor. Sceptics are lowering their voices when saying that Sainsbury cannot continue to grow at this rate as the facts continue to prove them wrong.

Economies of scale are making themselves felt in a very real way. More than 35 per cent of Sainsbury's super-markets are larger than 20,000 sq ft in area. Productivity is still increasing, with the wages to sales ratio staying level despite a 7 per cent wage increase.

Scanning equipment has been installed at 65 super-markets, which not only speeds up the check-out process but also removes the need to price products individually.

By the end of the year, computers will have been installed at 200 outlets, thus giving additional information on stock control.

At the naked gross margin level, "own branding" earns the group a higher margin. However, taking into account the additional overheads involved in having to supervise the preparation of the product, the margin is not significantly higher.

For Sainsbury, selling a high proportion of own label products has the effect of enhancing the image of the group as well as increasing the number of shoppers attracted by the "value for money" ideal. Consequently, the group has the opportunity to sell other products at a considerably higher margin.

Homebase is compensating for having been a slow starter. Its sales per store are more than 20 per cent higher than the competition. It seeks to expand aggressively in the DIY market, which it believes has good prospects.

Savacore should begin to flourish now that Storehouse is involved.

For the present year, Sainsbury should make profits of £243 million (earnings per share of 22.5p). The shares are selling on a p/e ratio of 18.5 times, which hardly distinguishes them from the competition. But a return to a more marked premium is in order.

De La Rue

First half margins at De La Rue are always lower than for the full year, but this time the effect was more noticeable.

A contributory factor was the devaluation of the Nigerian naira. It weakened from 1.43 naira to 6.7 naira to the pound, reducing associates' profits by about £1.5 million.

Estimates suggest Printtrak, the finger-print identification business, lost about £1 million. However, it is on the verge of making a breakthrough in the valuable US market. It has won several sizeable contracts there.

Work is progressing on a security card which operates through voice identification. This has considerable potential. It has won several sizeable contracts there.

De La Rue could be a beneficiary if Norton Opa's bid for McCorquodale succeeds, as customers may not wish to put all their business into a group with a market share of more than 40 per cent.

In the full year De La Rue should make £55 million. This would place the shares on a p/e of 11.5 times.

With the 5-times exit p/e paid recently by the group for a Spanish security printing business, the printing side needs to improve its performance to justify the present rating. The shares may do no more than consolidate at present levels.

Apricot

Apricot Computers is staking its future on XEN-4, its up-market IBM-compatible computer launched last June. It hopes to sell the computers in £10,000 to £20,000 multi-user packages to corporate customers.

To succeed as a high-growth computer company, it must capture a decent share of the business market. All computer manufacturers are trying to do this, and IBM, DEC and other Goliaths of the industry will not be knocked out readily by the stone in Apricot's sling. Nor will Apricot be immune to attack from the cheap end of the market, since the new Amstrads can be plugged into any IBM compatible network.

Apricot's financial strength - it has £4 million cash and no debt - means it will be here for some time. But investors wanting above-average earnings growth and a dividend would be advised to look elsewhere.

Computers

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U.K. Money Markets: Stuart Clenaghan (626 2525)

Commodities: Craig Black (283 8711) U.K. Corporate Finance: William R. Harrison (626 2525)

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

COMMODITIES

These prices refer to Monday's trading

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

G W Johnson and Co report

SUGAR (From C. Casmir)

Oct 74.00-74.50

Nov 72.50

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HEATED POOL
SQUASH COURT POOL
DANCE PARTY COMPLEX
SUN TERRACE SOLARIUM
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RESIDENT
TRAINER

INCREDIBLE
HIGH-RISE VIEWS
TWIN LIFT GAS CH DREAM
KITCHENS VILET BATH
ROOMS RICH CARPETS
PORTER AND VIDEO
ENTRY PHONE

BUY
NOW
FOR YOUR
SON/
DAUGHTER
TO SAVE
TAX

ONE MILE CHELSEA
TWO MILES WEST END
THREE MILES CITY


200 YARDS TO PRINCE
OF WALES DRIVE AND
BATTERSEA PARK FOR
JOGGING AND TENNIS

VIEWING SUNDAY
AND WEEKDAYS
11AM-7PM
NOT SATURDAYS

PRICE GUIDE THIS
WEEK ONLY
ONE BED £95-£100,000
TWO BED £95-£112,000
THREE BED £100-£135,000
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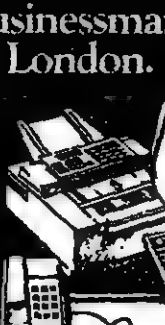
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RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY/1

How the Green has trebled its prices

By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

As London property prices continue to rise to the limits of people's capacity to pay and beyond, there is a never-ending search for parts of the capital which have been lost or forgotten and yet have the potential to join the ranks of highly desirable areas.

Brook Green in Hammersmith, a green oasis among rather patchy property in west London, is just such a place, and judging from the prices being paid in the area it has got there, providing a focus for fast-increasing values all around.

It has some good, solid Edwardian houses, a few older ones, and now a huge new development at its south-east extremity on the site of the former Lyons headquarters, Cadogan Hall.

Marsh and Parsons, with an office round the corner from Brook Green in Shepherd's Bush Road, has watched its rise and rise in recent years. Michael Hyatt, in charge of the office, believes that residential prices there have been substantially bolstered by the Cadby Hall development and by the extensive programme of reovation carried out during the the past 10 years within the Green.

Brook Green is a distinct local community, with family amenities offered by the Green itself and served by shopping and transport in King Street and locally within Blythe village. In 1983 a freehold family house in Brook Green sold for around £70,000. Now it fetches

'People found other areas too expensive'

more than treble, at least £250,000, a reflection of the demand for family houses and their comparative scarcity.

Mr Hyatt points out that the major part of that enormous increase came in one year, from early 1985 to early this year, when the market was particularly strong. He says: "People were finding areas like Holland Park too expensive and were looking for somewhere else, not too far away. It was not much of a wrench for them to come here. In addition, others have been moving further into London from places like Chiswick, and one of the attractions is the schools — St Paul's Girls' School and the Ecole Francaise."

The main property at present for sale on the Green is Oxford House, built around 1750 and believed to be the oldest surviving house there. This fine semi-detached and double-fronted house



Two sides of Brook Green: Oxford House, top, built about 1750, and Windsor Way, regarded by some local people as little better than Cadby Hall

is on two floors, and has been carefully restored by the present owners. It has a 30ft entrance hall, a double drawing room, a dining room and study, five bedrooms and two bathrooms, one of which has a separate entrance to the total floor area, and the kitchen-breakfast room has french windows to the 70ft rear garden.

The house was originally put on the market at £495,000, but Marsh and Parsons is now asking for offers around £450,000, which could well be a record price for the Green.

Roof garden with grand views over London

in the past 10 months, as well as 19 townhouses. Phase five is Regent House, incorporating 21 two-bedroom and three-bedroom apartments of five types, each with two bathrooms and a living

Further down the Green is a new development of town houses by Matthew Homes. Oxford Gate has 13 houses in a mews behind electrically operated security gates. There are two styles of the three-floor four-bedroom house: built in

The penthouse to be offered for sale soon has four bedrooms, four *en suite* bathrooms and large reception areas. The price is \$525,000. The two-bedroom apartments start at \$199,950 and those with three bedrooms at \$265,000.

A second courtyard of 20 town houses soon to come on to the market includes six different styles, each with four bedrooms and private gardens, and priced from £350,000.

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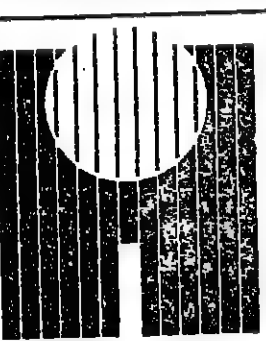
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YACHTING: SURPRISE DEFEAT FOR STARS AND STRIPES AS WHITE CRUSADER SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Important victory for Cudmore

From Keith Wheatley
Fremantle

In the biggest upset for some time in the American Cup elimination series, White Crusader beat Stars and Stripes by over two minutes on a shortened course. The win is an important psychological victory for the British who have been struggling against a recent run of bad luck. "We're pretty pleased," said Phil Crebbin, alternate skipper and technical director with the British syndicate. "It was light conditions but not fluky and we beat them on pure boat speed."

The races did not start until nearly 10 p.m. local time. Race officials waited for the morning easterly to die away and there was then a considerable delay waiting for the "Fremantle Doctor" to pay his call. When the breeze came it was a light but consistent 10 knots from the south south west. In the soft conditions, neither skipper was going to try and mix it before the start.

With two minutes to the gun both boats hung almost motionless just seconds from the line. As the gun fired, Cudmore and Dennis Conner were both heading for the pin. White Crusader to windward, the American yacht crossing one second later but sailing faster.

Cudmore always knew where he wanted to be; the right-hand side of the course where a fresh breeze might come off nearby Rottnest Island. White Crusader tacked over to port and began a long drag out to the starboard layline. Conner came over to take a look once or twice but backed off short of a cross and returned to look for a lift down to the south. It was a day when one little wind shift would settle the big race.

Crebbin estimated that White Crusader actually gave away around 15 seconds on the first leg through overstanding the mark. "In a sense we were surprised at how fast she was. The bad luck and gear failure of the last few days have obscured how much



Cudmore: In confident mood before beating off the challenge from America's Stars and Stripes by 2min 20sec yesterday

Crebbin.

Cudmore tacked on to starboard as soon as he was laying the top mark. Conner came across on port to try to intercept but was way too low. The two extra tacks he had to put in to round the mark accounted for the 44-second margin to White Crusader. The first two-thirds of the run was conservatively sailed but with a mile to go Conner gybed over and headed to the Perth shoreline. Cudmore covered him but as soon as White Crusader was able to lay the bottom mark gybed back and ran down.

Unexpectedly, Stars and Stripes stood on towards the sand dunes, looking like cliffs in the late afternoon heat haze. When he brought the petrol-blue boat in to the mark she was just over 1min 17sec adrift.

The final leg of the shortened course was a classic tacking duel, over 50 between the two boats. Time and again Conner threw a tack at the

White Crusader, always Cudmore responded with a half-minute delay and then went over himself. The classic loose cover. Unless someone pines or something breaks, it is almost always the trailing boat that gives away time in a tacking duel. So it proved in this case. At the finish line of the 10.6-mile race White Crusader was ahead by 2min and 20sec.

The British knew that their fourth place in the points table and position as everybody's tag for the fourth semi-final berth meant little unless they could start winning again. Conner, America II and the Kiwis. They are still fourth but feel they may have turned a corner.

The other big story of the day was South Australia beating Australia III. In the breeze it took the two yachts an hour and three-quarters to reach the first weather mark — where they were 2min 37sec ahead. That margin did not vary much as the contest

progressed, although the biggest race was against the clock.

With a time limit of five hours and 10 minutes on the race, South Australia crossed the finish line with just over seven minutes to spare. It was the first win for South Australia in this series and puts her in joint fourth place with Australia III, her sister-ship.

"I really did like the initiative the crew showed today," said South Australia's sailing director, Sir James Hardy. "In the flat calm they dropped the genoa and set a drifting stay-sail. I sent them a message telephonically across the water and up it went, then I did the same with a spinnaker and up that went too."

"They sailed the boat well all the time with a lot of concentration. Phil Thompson, our helmsman, made a very conscious effort to keep the boat high on the wind. I hope this is the beginning of a turn-around for us. We've been on the ropes a bit. It's a little hard to take the hat around the sponsors unless

you're showing some real success."

CHALLENGER SERIES RESULTS
Fremantle Race 1, 1986:
New Zealand 1st, 1:52;
America II 2nd, 2:02;
Australia III 3rd, 2:12;
Stars and Stripes 4th, 2:22;
Eagle 5th, 2:32;
Canada 6th, 2:42.

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TODAY'S RACES: USA v Challenge France; Canada vs Challenge France; New Zealand vs USA; America II vs Heart of America; Australia III vs France; White Crusader vs Eagle.

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Koobera Race 1, 1986:
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MODERN PENTATHLON
Poles took drugs at UK event

By Michael Coleman

Poland has accepted that its three-man team at the Birmingham international contest last June took drugs before the shooting event. An invitation to the Poles to witness the opening of the second sample taken at that event (known as the B) has been declined.

This amounts to an admission that all three athletes can expect severe penalties to be imposed when the executive of the sport's governing body, the Union Internationale Pentathlon Moderne et Biathlon (UIPMB), meets in Stockholm on November 24.

The Warsaw authorities have been requested by the Modern Pentathlon Association of Great Britain to return the silver medals won by their team at the Birmingham contest which was sponsored by that city as part of the publicity for its Olympics bid. It was the major event of the year outside the world championships, attracting the top in the sport: Stasovnik of the Soviet Union, and the Italians, Massullo and Masala.

The three offenders were: Piotr Maciaszczyk, who finished fourth overall; Zdzislaw Szabo, sixth; and Slawomir Kopeck, eleventh. All had high scores on the 25-metre pistol range, Maciaszczyk returning 194 out of a possible 200, Szabo 198 and Kopeck 196.

Each target score is worth 22 points and many a modern pentathlon contest has been won or lost on the shooting range. The points to be gained are so precious that competitors have for decades been resorting to illegal nerve-steadying aids, such as alcohol, beta blockers and other sedatives.

With Poland's disqualification at Birmingham, the Italian B team moves up to the silver medal position. Hungary to bronze and Britain to fourth. The Soviet Union won both the individual and team contest. Szabo later placed twelfth at the world championships in Montecatini Terme, in Italy.

Poland is a pioneer in the fight to stamp out drug abuse, took the unusual step at Birmingham of checking the breath, blood and urine of all 46 competitors after the shooting. Two urine samples were taken, one of which the A sample, was opened and checked at the Drug and Control Teaching Centre of Chelsea College, London.

Where a positive reading was given, the athletes were informed through their association and invited to be present at the opening and testing of the B sample. Poland declined the invitation by telex and the B sample has remained sealed.

Had the Poles cared to dispute the initial finding, the B sample would have been opened in their presence and, should the reading again be positive, they would have had the chance to explain the presence of the banned substance before the UIPMB's executive board. Their decision not to challenge the Chelsea findings means they will accept whatever punishment the UIPMB cares to impose. The minimum sentence is a suspension from competition for 30 months.

The disqualification of the entire Polish team supports the British view that the only way to root out the drug takers — and the team managers and coaches who condone it — is to check all competitors and not just the top four plus a random two others as is the current practice at world championships.

Davies powers her way into the big league

By John Hennessy

It is dangerous to deal in absolutes where golf, and many other sports, is concerned. To identify any modern player as uniquely outstanding is to invite indignant correspondence, as I recently discovered in overlooking the stature of Rosalind White among post-war amateur players.

But one should be safe where Laura Davies is concerned, since she has won the women's professional golf in its infancy. The names of Joyce Wethered, Cecile Leitch, Diana Fishwick and others echo down the years in this country, but they were not subjected to the same measurable financial pressures as their modern counterparts. Their lives did not depend on the particular tee shot, that particular bunker stroke and the other particular part.

Miss Davies, born in Cornwall and brought up in Surrey, has achieved in only two years a string of records as a member of the Women's Professional Golf Association which stamp her as a woman apart. She was the first newcomer to finish top of the Ring & Bryner order of merit last year; she has retained that distinction with a blistering finish over the last five tournaments of the season, returning prize money this year £37,500.

It is a record, as are her four victories in the season. Nor is that all. Her spectacular 63 over the 5,339-yard Haigh Hall course on the first day of the Greater Manchester Open is the lowest, by two strokes, since the WPGA was set up in 1979 and her score in relation to par, nine under, is one stroke better than the previous WPGA record.

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She is not only a big woman with a big game, but she is a big personality, unlike any that I can recall in many years of golf watching. The nearest parallel would be Nancy Lopez, of the United States, but on a different level. Miss Davies is the prettier but cast in rather too formidable a physical mould. Their smiling

Big-hitter: Laura Davies on her way to another record

course personnel, reflecting their own off the track attitude, though Miss Davies offers us the greater fascination of never knowing what she is going to do next, good or ill, in the pursuit of her game.

She has an unquenchable zest for adventure which communicates itself to her game. On the morning of the third round of the Greater Manchester Open at La Manga Club, vital event though it was, she appeared with a stiff shoulder and cut leg, legacies of overnight essays in the rain in La Manga week, there she was under an umbrella to lead support to Tina Clark, her faithful Sancho Panza.

She creates an air of expectancy

She is 23 and has accumulated £59,236 of official prize money in two seasons, a queen's ransom compared with the £2,494 won by Catherine Patton when the pioneers of the WPGA set sail into uncharted waters seven years ago. Miss Davies's £21,736 last year was topped up by £3,000 from Ring & Bryner and £7,000 from IBM, her sponsor. This year there is no IBM bonus but Ring & Bryner have come up with £5,000, to be presented at a ceremony next Monday, to bring Miss Davies's total to £42,500. To think that two winters ago she was keeping body and soul together by working in a betting shop

It was Miss Davies's greater powers of endurance that enabled her to dislodge Lotte Neumann from the top of the money list last month. She launched a blazing counter-attack by winning three of the last five tournaments, mostly the Greater Manchester Open and memorably the Spanish Open. Thus she converted a deficit of £12,466 compared with the Swede into a winning margin of £4,944.

It is no exaggeration to say that she creates some of the greatest air of awe and expectancy. When she unsheathed her three-wood for the fearsome carry over the ravine and Sahara of sand, the crowd gasped. It was a sight to behold. That one was reminded of the same reaction to the Spaniard's hold attack on The Belfry's 10th hole a few years ago.

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AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Browns prevail in battle of the gunslingers

In a duel of the bazooka-armed quarterbacks, Bernie Kosar, of the Cleveland Browns, outplayed Dan Marino, of the Miami Dolphins, 401 yards to 295 on Monday night, and the Browns prevailed 26-16 in Cleveland (Robert Kirby writes).

Kosar became the first quarterback in National Football League history to pass for 400 yards and not complete a touchdown strike. Harry Holt and Curtis Dickey, a former world-class sprinter, each ran for a touchdown and Matt Bahr added four field goals as Cleveland, who have won six of their last seven games, moved into first place in the AFC Central division.

For the chances are that temperatures will be just as well, particularly those in the Swiss camp. Britain's team have recently taken delivery of four new sledges, two two-man and two four-man, which when they are unveiled for the first time in public will, apart from their colour, resemble almost replicas of the custom-built Swiss sledges.

That is not altogether surprising, considering they have been secretly designed and built in Switzerland during the summer. The new hobs have been bought and paid for by Phipps' backers, Allied Steel, as part of

Swiss knowhow powers new British sledges

By Chris Moore

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Based in St. Moritz, Switzerland, the Federation has been the world's bobsleighters last month for the official announcement of their new tie-up with the BBA.

"These new hobs, without any doubt, should prove the best that Britain has ever had," Cavendish said. "I don't think Phipps is going to be too popular back home. But that won't concern him too much."

Fasser had previously loaned Phipps one of his former sledges in last year's world championships at Königssee. "There's no doubt our new sledges are going to cause a bit of a stir," Phipps said yesterday before flying out from Heathrow for Calgary.

"But at the same time, they are not too far from getting used to."

Phipps will again be partnered this season by brakeman Alan Caines, who helped

him win Britain's first gold medal in the sport for 20 years in last winter's World Cup two-man event at Cortina. Also on the transatlantic training trip to California were Yvon De La Haye, the 1983 British two-man champion, and second-year driver Peter Bruggeman.

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BOBSLEIGH

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European Law Report

BL abused dominant market position

British Leyland plc v Commission, Mervin Intervening Case 226/84

Before Y. Gahnet, President of the Fifth Chamber and Judges A. Schockweiler, M. Everling, R. Joliet and J. C. Mortier de Bellefleur.

Advocate General M. Darmon (Opinion July 8)

[Judgment November 11]

By obstructing the reimportation into the United Kingdom of left-hand drive vehicles, BL had abused a dominant position on the market and had thereby infringed article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

BL marketed its vehicles in Great Britain through a selective distribution network. Outside that network, however, a trade developed in the reimportation of Metro cars, mainly from Belgium, as a result of the differences between the prices charged by BL in the UK for right-hand drive vehicles and in the Continental EEC member states for left-hand drive vehicles.

In Great Britain a person seeking to register a vehicle for use on the roads had to produce a "certificate of conformity" certifying that the vehicle conformed to a previously approved vehicle type.

That certificate was issued by the manufacturer of the vehicle on the basis of a National Type Approval (NTA) certificate which it had obtained from the Department of Transport or, by the holder of a Primary Minister's Approval Certificate which could be obtained from the Department of Transport only if the manufacturer provided the necessary technical information.

By a decision of July 2, 1984 the Commission found that BL had infringed Article 86 in three respects relating to that procedure and consequently imposed on BL a fine of 350,000 ECU.

Luxembourg

BL abused dominant market position

British Leyland plc v Commission, Mervin Intervening Case 226/84

Before Y. Gahnet, President of the Fifth Chamber and Judges A. Schockweiler, M. Everling, R. Joliet and J. C. Mortier de Bellefleur.

Advocate General M. Darmon (Opinion July 8)

[Judgment November 11]

By obstructing the reimportation into the United Kingdom of left-hand drive vehicles, BL had abused a dominant position on the market and had thereby infringed article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

BL marketed its vehicles in Great Britain through a selective distribution network. Outside that network, however, a trade developed in the reimportation of Metro cars, mainly from Belgium, as a result of the differences between the prices charged by BL in the UK for right-hand drive vehicles and in the Continental EEC member states for left-hand drive vehicles.

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CRICKET

second spell in charge at Featherstone. He guided them to the second division championship in 1980.

29

Pat Kerr (second left) in the Dhaka orphanage: The Visit, on BEC1, at 9.30pm

BBC1 WALKS 5.30pm-Late Walks To
London 5.30-5.55pm
News and weather 5.55-6.10pm
News 6.10-6.15pm
News and weather 6.15-6.20pm
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News and weather 6.59-7.00pm
News and weather 7.00-7.05pm
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